

THE QUARTERMASTER STOREHOUSE
FORT SCOTT, KANSAS

by
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Furnishing Plan

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PART I

ANALYSIS OF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The smooth functioning of the Army depended upon the system of supply maintained. Provisioning and sustaining isolated and far-flung military posts, as well as those in more populated areas, required diligence, faithfulness, and often ingenuity. Military supply was divided into two departments, Quartermaster and Subsistence, during the Nineteenth Century.

The Quartermaster Department provided transportation for all military supplies, including artillery, opened and repaired military roads, constructed bridges, repaired and constructed barracks, quarters and other public buildings, provided storage for all military supplies and provisions, supervised bakeries, purchased wagons, horses and draft animals, obtained forage, fuel and stationary, provided cooking utensils and furniture, including those for hospitals (but not the medical supplies), and furnished supplies to recruits at the main recruiting depots. Officers of the department were held accountable for all property during its transportation and until it had been expended. Unfit or damaged items had to be submitted to a Board of Survey, which could condemn them and order their disposal; but

when damage was caused by carelessness of a Quartermaster, the cost was deducted from his salary.¹

The rations consumed by the men were the responsibility of the Subsistence Department, which received and accounted for all subsistence stores. Officers who were Commissaries of Subsistence made requisitions for supplies and when necessary purchased needed articles locally on the best terms possible, arranged the storage of provisions in storehouses provided by the Quartermasters, and reported damaged articles to Boards of Survey. In isolated areas where shops were not available to officers and their families, Commissaries were allowed to sell them subsistence items at contract prices plus costs of transportation.²

The Quartermaster Department was organized in 1775, when the Continental Congress authorized a Quartermaster General and a deputy to serve the army. The first Quartermaster General was Maj. Thomas Mifflin of Pennsylvania, who was appointed by General Washington. Until 1818, however, the measures introduced by the Quartermaster Department were temporary and usually limited to wartime. Following the War of 1812, the Secretary of War obtained permission to reorganize the Army, and one of his acts was to establish a permanent Quartermaster General with a department in

1. "Systems of Martial Law, Field Service, and Police," American State Papers: Military Affairs, II (Washington, 1834), 247-252.
2. Ibid., 254-255.

Washington. Brig. Gen. Thomas Sidney Jesup³ was selected to head the new bureau, which he guided until his death in 1860. (It was not until 1862 that retirement became available and not until 1882 that it was required.) Jesup was a wise choice, and he brought discipline and enthusiastic energy to his office. He needed both. His staff consisted of two Assistant Quartermaster Generals with the rank of lieutenant colonels, four Quartermasters with the rank of major, and twenty-eight Assistant Quartermasters with the rank of captain, each receiving compensation varying from \$10 to \$20 a month, as the Secretary of War might decide.⁴ Prior to the Civil War, Jesup had only six permanent clerks to maintain the office letter books, ledgers, etc. The number of items for which the department accounted, as well as the amount of contracts it let, are staggering. Yet the Quartermaster Department did it and did it well.

3. Thomas Sidney Jesup became a 2nd lieutenant in the 7th Infantry in 1808. He rose in rank and became a major in the 19th Infantry in 1813. Continuing to rise in rank, he was appointed Brigadier General and Quartermaster General in 1818. He was brevetted lieutenant colonel in 1814 for distinguished and meritorious service in the battle of Chippewa, colonel in 1814 for gallant conduct and distinguished skill in the battle of Niagara and major general in 1828 for ten years faithful service in one grade. Francis B. Heitman, Historical Register... of the United States Army, I (Washington, 1903) 572.
4. Erna Risch, Quartermaster Support of the Army (Washington, 1962) 733-734; Theo. F. Rodenbough and William L. Haskin (Eds.), The Army of the United States (New York, 1896) 53-54.

Like the rest of the army, the Quartermaster Department suffered from feast or famine. In times of war, it added staff and was given funds needed badly; in peacetime, however, appropriations drastically reduced the work the Quartermaster General deemed necessary. In the interim between the wars in Florida and Mexico, the budget of the army was extremely tight. In the fiscal year of 1844, only by the order of the Secretary of War were the Quartermasters at Philadelphia and New Orleans permitted to subscribe to one newspaper so that they might obtain shipping lists and current prices, knowledge of which was essential to the execution of their duties. The Washington office was allowed none--not even the newspaper that published the laws--and the Quartermaster General was forced to request that the Quartermaster at Philadelphia forward his newspaper to him "when you have done with it."⁵ Under such circumstances, construction came to a virtual standstill.

The stringent measures resulted in deteriorating fortifications, and quartermasters were forced to rely almost entirely upon labor from the ranks of the soldiers to maintain their buildings. One of the few exceptions in the 1840's was Fort Scott, which from necessity hired civilians as specialized laborers for short periods of

5. Risch, 237.

time to assist in the construction of the new post.

Reductions in the Army did not necessarily lessen the demands on the Quartermaster Department.⁶ Westward expanding frontiers necessitated new fortifications and abandonment of old ones no longer needed. Roads and bridges had to be built to connect these new bases and to provide supply lines. Economy may have been the watch word, but surviving Army structures from the 1840's, including those at Fort Scott and Fort Laramie, indicate the Quartermasters planned graceful as well as practical buildings. Long porches sheltered from the torrid summers of the Plains; large windows let in air and sunlight; and plastered walls and graceful stairways and fireplaces reminded families of officers they were not away from home entirely. Except for the kitchen wings, Bedlam, built at Fort Laramie in 1849, is eerily similar to the officers' quarters constructed at Fort Scott a few years earlier. Later posts of the Indian War period did not have always as fine housing as those of the pre-Civil War period.

6. In 1842 the Army was reduced from 12,539 officers and men to 8,613.

The majority of the Assistant Quartermasters were graduates of the Military Academy, where they had received training in both architecture and engineering, disciplines they would need. Because of the wide range of objects under their jurisdiction and the opportunities for theft, Quartermasters were chosen for their honesty and kept strictly accountable for everything they ordered. By the outbreak of the Civil War, the Quartermaster Department had 53 separate forms to be filled out, inventoring everything from stationary to the number of days an enlisted man was mustered for extra-duty.⁷ So meticulous was Jesup that even the sale of a condemned horse was brought to his attention and received on paper the notation in his own hand, "Let the horse be sold."⁸

The selection of the 1st Dragoons to construct the newly proposed post on the ^{2nd} Marmiton River placed one of the ablest of the Quartermasters on the frontier in charge. Capt. Thomas Swords⁹ was both intelligent and experienced, having served as Assistant Quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth

7. Revised United States Army Regulations, of 1861 (Washington, 1863) 173-240.

8. Notation of letter of Capt. A. Morrow, Oct. 14, 1848, Consolidated Quartermaster File, R. G. 92, National Archives.

9. Swords had a long and distinguished career, retiring after the Civil War as Brevet Major General and Assistant Quartermaster General.

as early as 1834. Previous to that he had been on engineer duty. The resemblance between the early buildings at Forts Leavenworth and Scott, particularly evident in the quarters and magazine, probably is attributable to this quartermaster. Swords came from an educated family, his father having been a publisher in New York City. Swords attended the Military Academy at West Point, graduating 23rd in his class in 1829. The industry and ability of Swords is attested to by the fact that when he left Fort Scott four years later in 1846 to join General Kearny as Quartermaster of the Army of the West, four sets of officers' quarters were either completed or in the process of completion, all three barracks were up, as was also the hospital, the guardhouse, the well canopy, the magazine, the stables, the ordnance and post headquarters, and the quartermaster warehouse. In addition, numerous out-buildings, the bake shop and scale house may have been laid out and partially begun. Although the soldiers built the log buildings they occupied temporarily while the fort was being constructed, Swords probably was largely responsible for these as well.

It was fortunate that Swords was experienced as well as resourceful. In one of his letters he comments that he was "thrown entirely upon my own resources for plans, etc. Not one of them here can draw a straight line, even with the

assistance of a ruler.¹⁰ He went on to remark, "you may judge of their qualifications in this respect, as I believe Eustis¹¹ stands at the head of the list.¹² Within a day after his arrival at Camp Scott, however, Swords was writing Jesup of his plans and with spring gone and summer half over energetically organizing the command to get it under cover by winter. He planned that the buildings would be "finished in a plain and substantial manner--with at the same time as much neatness of appearance to be preserved as is consistent with a proper economy.¹³

Timber was available nearby, but the means of cutting it into lumber was a real problem. A sawmill was obtained and located one and one-half miles west of the fort under the charge of Lieutenant Eustis. Eustis moved to the sawmill with his horses and dogs and was perfectly satisfied but had frequent bouts with illness.¹⁴ Swords visited the mill once or twice a week and found it a constant source of frustration. It worked only from January to June or July, when the stream dried up. When there was water, the mill was broken; and

10. Swords to Lt. A. R. Johnston, Nov. 26, 1842. Letters in the collections of the Library at West Point.

11. William Eustis graduated from the Military Academy one year after Swords and joined the 3rd Infantry in 1830. He was transferred to the 1st Dragoons in 1833, rose to captain in 1845, and resigned in 1849. He died in 1889. Heitman, 409.

12. Swords to Johnston, Nov. 26, 1842.

13. Swords to Jesup, Dec. 16, 1842, R. G. 92.

14. Swords to Johnston, Nov. 26, 1842.

when the mill was repaired and ready to cut, there was no water. At one time the saw flew apart and broke the lanterns, which had been specially ordered and fueled with sperm oil. New saws had to be ordered, and these broke within days of being installed. There was a fire in the kiln, and 6000 feet of oak plank intended for flooring were burned beyond use.¹⁵ Another time the Marmiton ³_{SV} flooded and carried off about 12,000 feet of sawed timber, only part of which could be recovered and none of which was undamaged.¹⁶

Swords reported directly to the Quartermaster Department on everything relating to the work going on at Fort Scott. Despite a tight freeze on hiring, Swords obtained civilians, including two brick layers and plasters and one stone cutter, to assist in finishing the buildings but was forced to discharge them later and to rely upon soldiers. Swords had justified the stone cutter because it was needed for fireplaces and the plasters because "it would be impracticable to render frame quarters habitable in the winter season in this latitude without plastering the interior."¹⁷ By August the Quartermaster had let contracts for some of

15. Swords to Jesup, Mar. 1, 1846, R. G. 92.

16. Capt. Morrow to Jessup, June 9, 1949, ibid.

17. Swords to Graham, July 20, 1844, ibid.

Storage

his building needs: \$2.98 per 1000 bricks; \$1.45 per 1000 laths; and \$2.97 per 1000 shingles.¹⁸ In July, 1843, the Assistant Quartermaster General in Philadelphia purchased 50 boxes of first quality "Patent glass" of Coffin Hag and Bowdle in New York. Four boxes contained 50 feet each of 12 x 18 inch glass; and 46 boxes contained 50 feet each of 9 x 12 inch glass. The glass was received at Fort Scott in April, 1844.¹⁹

In July, 1844, there were 12 mechanics chosen from the enlisted men to work on the fort. There were two house carpenters, four joiners, one shop carpenter, one painter and glazier, two blacksmiths, one stonemason, and one carpenter.²⁰ In the fall the Dragoons returned after their summer expedition, and Swords increased his working roster to 68. There were several Quartermaster Sergeants at Fort Scott, including Sgt. John Hamilton, Sgt. George F. Long and possibly Sgt. George Reed, who signed as witness to several quartermaster documents for that period. Swords also obtained the services of a Quartermaster Clerk, Diederick Sahlman. With so many soldiers on extra duty, drill and routine duties became secondary. Although he expressed

18. Swords to Jesup, August 12, 1842, R. G. 92.

19. Invoice of Property Purchased, Third Auditor's Records, in the National Archives.

20. Swords to Graham, July 20, 1844, R. G. 92.

"disgust" to Swords at having his men do menial work, Dragoon Captain Terrett²¹ received little relief and no sympathy.²²

Supplies could not move efficiently when there were no roads; and the Quartermaster quickly found himself accountable for opening and repairing new trails from Fort Scott to the East. With so much material being hauled overland, Swords was diligent in providing a pathway over which his equipment and supplies could be moved, but the elements sometimes were against him. The spring and summer of 1844 were rainy and the roads became quagmires. The rivers, higher than had been known before, tore away the bridges that forded them. The military road to Fort Leavenworth, completed to Spring River for a distance of 170 miles, crossed a number of rivers and streams. Most of the bridges were carried away or were so badly damaged as to be unsafe. The only direct communication "from the North-west part of Missouri, Iowa &c. to Arkansas and Texas," the road had

21. Burdett A. Terrett, a Virginian, joined the Mounted Rangers in 1833 as a 3rd lieutenant. He transferred to the 1st Dragoons in 1833 and became a captain in 1838. He served as Assistant Quartermaster from 1838 to 1841. Captain and his family occupied half of Officers' Quarters 1 at Fort Scott, until he was fatally wounded in 1845 when his gun discharged as he was dismounting. Heitman, 951.

22. Swords to Johnston, Nov. 10, 1844.

become a route used by emigrants, and Swords was ordered to restore the road and its bridges, particularly the one over Sugar Creek. Three trips were required before the route was restored.²³

Partly because of the difficulty in transporting supplies over the wet morass western prairies became in the spring, Captain Terrett submitted a special requisition for a "ponton" wagon to be used by Company A of the Dragoons. General Kearny approved the requisition in December, 1843; and in the spring, two wagons were purchased from Joseph Murphy of St. Louis for \$180 each, including cover, feed trough, lead bars, etc.²⁴ This wagon maker built the famous Murphy covered wagons, which were used in the West much as the higher, sway-back Connestoga wagon had been used in the East. The ponton wagon was an invention of Jesup and involved the use of India rubber cloth. The wagon, lined with India rubber cloth, was capable of sustaining heavy loads afloat and was intended to afford a ready means of passing rivers on the march. The Quartermaster Department authorized its use in 1837, and the wagons were

23. Swords to Jesup, August 17, 1844, R. G. 92.

24. Invoice of April 29, 1844, 3rd Auditor's Records.

used experimentally during the Florida wars. Later, the wagon saw duty during the Mexican conflict. They were intended to be used only as light transports and not as regular haulers, however, and when used as the latter broke down.²⁵

A Forage and Wagon Master was essential; and shortly after his arrival, Swords suggested that Thomas W. Higgins, who had served as Quartermaster Sergeant in the 1st Regiment of Dragoons, be appointed to the position. Higgins was a master builder and had been with Swords at Fort Leavenworth. The recommendation of Swords was not accepted, and on September 7, Mr. John McKee, Jr. was ordered to report to Camp Scott as Wagon and Forage Master.²⁶ When McKee left in 1844, Swords wanted to hire John Stook, but he again was overruled and W. Meek was employed. By fall in 1845, Swords was complaining of the profligate character of the man and asking that he be removed. The subject was touchy, because Meek was the personal appointment of General Jesup, who apparently was impressed by Meek's "gallantry during the last war."²⁷ Not until the next year

25. Risch, 228-229.

26. Swords to Jesup, August 24, 1842, and notation on same, R. G. 92.

27. Swords to Jesup, Jan. 12, 1846, ibid.

was Meek finally relieved.

To supply the dragoon horses and animals used by the Quartermaster Department, large amounts of hay, corn and oats were needed. Fortunately there were settlers in the area, who were able to bid on the contracts for furnishing forage. In 1842 Daniel Waldo delivered 12,000 bushels of corn at 29 3/4 cents a bushel to Fort Scott, a considerably lower rate than had been asked by five other bidders, one of whom had a top bid of 47 cents. Prices rose over the years, however, and in 1845 Swords accepted a low bid from D. Johnston for 8000 bushels of corn at 45 cents a bushel. Storing the corn and oats was a problem, for as late as 1847 there were no cribs at the post.²⁸ Hay was more easily obtained, but in 1847 the Quartermaster, faced with having two companies of mounted volunteers wintering at the post, had barely enough hay on hand to feed his own horses, mules and oxen. Although he issued proposals for bids on hay immediately, the Quartermaster reported the "season is far advanced, and the prairies on fire all around us," which explained the prices asked.²⁹

28. AQM Wallace to Jesup, Sept. 20, 1847, R. G. 92.

29. Ibid.

The blacksmith shop at the post was supervised by the Quartermaster, who at times had as many as two smiths working for him. When fresh animals were needed, the Quartermaster Department paid for them. Swords purchased "some very good horses of at least an average quality for \$50" in 1844, while other prices for sound horses ranged from \$65.00 for a sorrel horse to \$45.00 for a black, bay or grey.³⁰ Worn out or sick animals were sold at auction. In the third quarter of 1844, alone, a Board of Survey inspected eight horses, 19 mules, 38 oxen (three of whom had died) and declared them useless. Dragoons often became very attached to their mounts and parted with them only with difficulty.³¹ Quartermaster returns carried liniments and salves to use on sick and galled animals, but there was no veterinary service at this time.

Captain Swords, who had considered his job temporary, remained at Fort Scott in charge of construction until the outbreak of the Mexican War. His precipitous departure to join Kearny's army left a void that was filled by Lt. George W. Wallace, who had been Assistant Commissary of Subsistence at the post. Wallace had joined the 1st Infantry

30. Swords to Johnston, Mar. 26, 1844; Bill of Sale to W. E. Campbell, April 1 to 3, 1844, 3rd Auditor's Records.

31. Percival G. Lowe, Five Years a Dragoon ('49-'54) (Norman, 1965) 118-120.

as a 2nd lieutenant from Pennsylvania in 1839. He was promoted to 1st lieutenant in 1844.³² So abruptly did Swords leave that he left his successor "without any instructions." In less than four years, Swords had put up an impressive number of buildings, but many of them had not been completed. Even if work was suspended at Fort Scott, it would be necessary to have laborers complete what had been started to ensure its preservation.³³ Work continued but less rapidly than before.

In 1848, Lieutenant Wallace wrote to the Quartermaster General for permission to hire a civilian to serve as Clerk and Forage Master as follows:

During the time I have been performing the duties of A. A. Qr. Ms.--upwards of two years--the Ass't in the Subsistence Store House has performed these duties without any additional pay or emolument, his term of service will soon expire and he will not reinlist; there is not an enlisted man of the command who can perform these duties but one being able to write legibly, save the few on other duties whose services I cannot procure. When I employed this man, Sergt Elias Burns, to perform the above duties I promised to recommend him at the expiration of his enlistment for the appointment of Forage and Wagon Master to this post; he is faithful and honest, has lived in the

32. Wallace made captain in 1850 and transferred to the 6th Infantry as major in 1862. He rose to lt. colonel and retired in 1870. He died in 1888. Heitman, 998.
33. Lt. Col. Eneas MacKay to Asst. Quartermaster General Stanton, October 27, 1846, R. G. 92.

Army fifteen years I am informed, ten years of this time in the line of the Army, during the greater portion of which in the capacity of Sergeant, five years as Forage & Wagon Master; he received his warrant from the late Lieut. Col. Cross in Florida in 1839, and served under Col. Hunt, Capt. Miles and Capt. Clary, as also several other officers of the Qr Ms's Department until the close of the war in that country in 1843.³⁴

Wallace wrote further that there was a great deal of writing required in the two departments and that it was more than he could attend to while superintending the construction work also. It is not noted on the letter whether permission was granted to hire Burns, but two years later a new Assistant Quartermaster was asking also for a clerk to be paid ten dollars a month and one ration (valued at three cents a ration).³⁵

Wallace served until 1848, and it probably was during his tenure that the quartermaster stables were erected. He was succeeded by Bvt. Capt. Alexander Morrow, who had joined the Army in 1847 from Maine. He was transferred to both the 9th Infantry and the 6th Infantry in 1847, and he received a brevet captain in 1847 for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chapultepec, Mexico. Morrow was ill the last year he served as Quartermaster, perhaps from wounds

34. Wallace to Jesup, Sept. 4, 1848, ibid.

35. Morrow to Jesup, Mar. 8, 1849, ibid.

he received during the war. His death occurred in 1851.³⁶

Construction was slowing down. Morrow probably completed the quartermaster stables, which included a corral and "shops" that are not identified on the 1848 plan. Morrow requested a barn to house his oxen but was authorized only to erect a temporary shed for them.³⁷

Capt. Albemarle Cady followed Morrow. Cady had graduated from the Military Academy 24th in the same class as Swords. From New Hampshire, Cady was assigned to the 6th Infantry in 1829 and rose to captain by 1838. During the Mexican War, he was brevetted major in 1847 for his gallant and meritorious conduct during the battle of Molino del Rey.³⁸ Cady's job became one of caretaking and routine accounting for supplies. By April, 1850, eight years after the establishment of Fort Scott, the building came to an end. The total cost probably was somewhere between \$30,000 and \$50,000.³⁹

The last Assistant Quartermaster was Lt. Darius D. Clark, a graduate of the Military Academy. Ranking 40th in his class, he joined the 2nd Infantry as a 2nd lieutenant

36. Heitman, 729.

37. Morrow to Jesup, Feb. 1, 1850, and notation, R. G. 92.

38. Cady transferred to the 7th Infantry in 1861 and became a colonel of the 8th in 1863. He retired in 1864, after being brevetted brigadier general for long and faithful service. He died in 1888. Heitman, 272-273.

39. Erwin N. Thompson, "Fort Scott, Kansas" (Feb. 15, 1967) 36.

in 1849. He became a 2nd lieutenant in the 6th Infantry in 1851.⁴⁰

Captain Swords' dream had been to make Fort Scott "the crack post of the frontier, even going ahead of Leav^{nt}."⁴¹ Perhaps for a time it was and certainly it might have been had not the war in Mexico expanded the frontier to the Pacific Ocean, necessitating new posts westward. The buildings fronting onto the parade ground were handsome and gracious, built to last a hundred years as some have. A classical touch was added, when the Well Canopy and Magazine were finished. Post Commanders may well be forgiven if they felt some pride in being given Fort Scott to command and regret when they were ordered to leave.

40. Clark became a 1st lieutenant in 1855 and died in 1859. Heitman, 303.

41 Swords to Johnston, Nov. 26, 1842.

PART II

EVIDENCE OF ORIGINAL FURNISHINGS

It is difficult today to visualize Fort Scott as it must have looked to Captain Swords in the summer of 1842. It was not long, however, before the open bluff above the Marmiton River began to teem with activity, as great wagons loaded with supplies pulled in, teams began hauling lumber, laths, brick and shingles, and the ring of the stone cutters' tools echoed across what was becoming a parade ground. Swords left no doubt in the minds of any soldiers, who may have been grumbling as they went about their tasks, that he was building a "crack post."

To protect the supplies that were arriving, Swords rushed to completion the Quartermaster Storehouse, which was finished and occupied by June, 1843.⁴² This building (H. S. 12) was approximately 60 feet by 32 feet, with a loft and a basement. The 1848 plan shows four rooms and a hallway on the first floor. One of the rooms was the Quartermaster's office; there was a smaller unidentified room; a warehouse in the north for quartermaster stores; and a larger warehouse in the south to house the subsistence stores. When the Inspector General visited Fort Scott in

42. Erwin N. Thompson, "Fort Scott, Historic Structures Report (January 2, 1968) 64.

1844, he wrote regarding the Quartermaster and Subsistence Departments that the "property of both these Dept^s is sufficient for all the purposes of the post, and the fine stone house which has been erected is sufficiently spacious for a much larger supply.⁴³ Eventually, however, a Quartermaster Stables, which included a smithy and other working buildings, would be constructed nearby.

The Quartermaster's office must have been a beehive of activity. The avalanche of paper work alone must have been overwhelming. Since he was accountable for everything that arrived, down to the last nail, the Quartermaster had to keep track not only of each case, keg or barrel that arrived but also the issue of them. Nothing, not even worn out paint brushes, could be disposed of until enough had been accumulated to justify convening a Board of Survey.

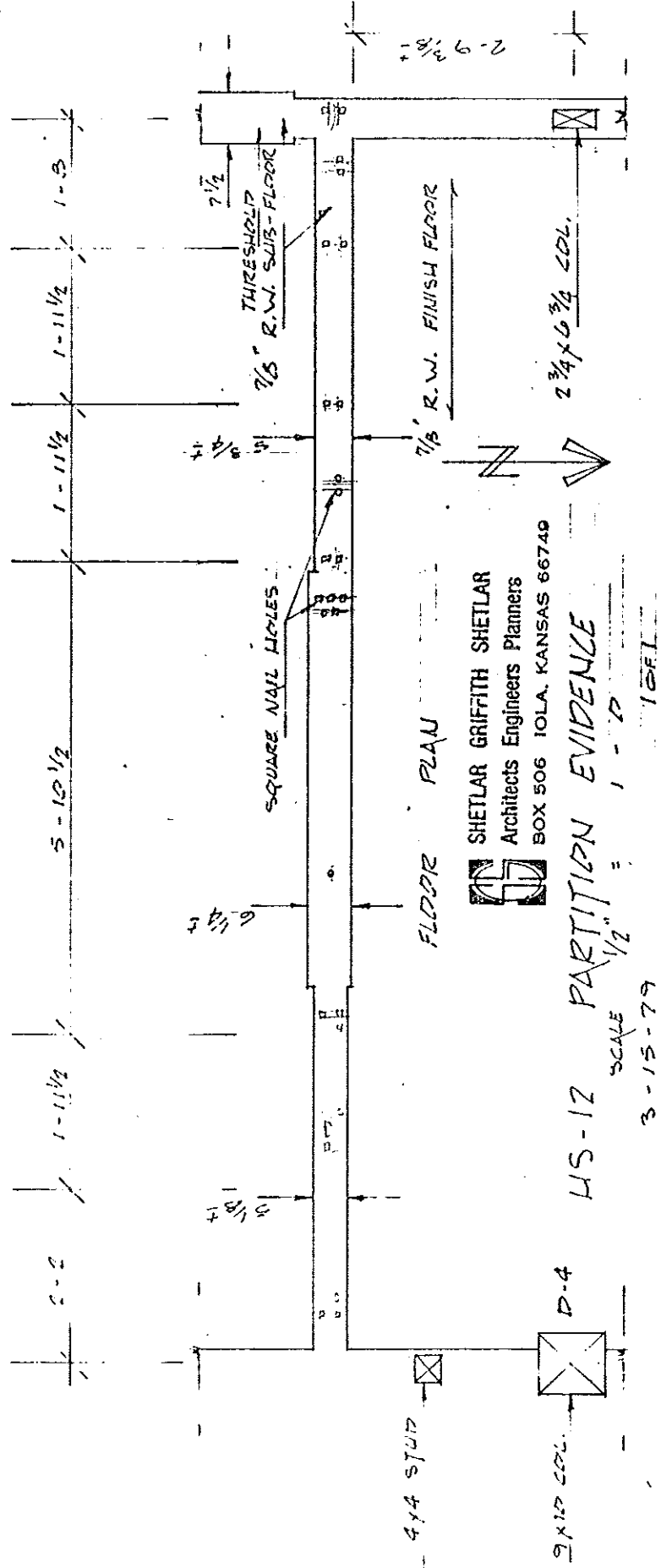
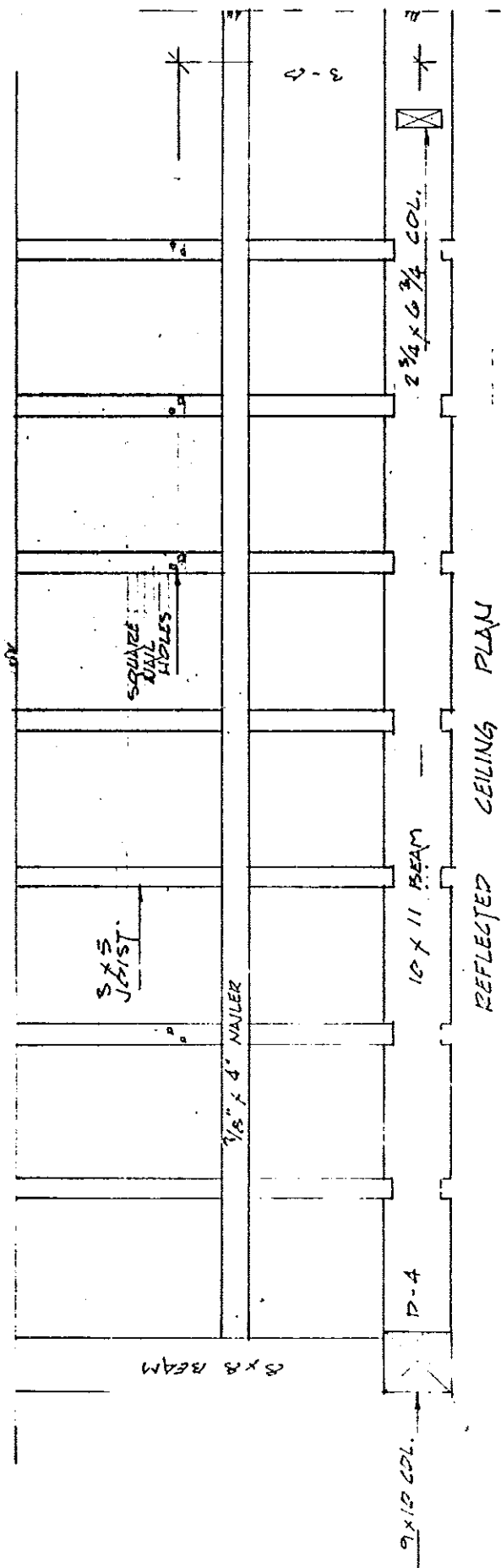
The office would have been furnished with a desk and chairs, and there probably was a table and stool for the use of the Quartermaster Clerk. Each desk would have had writing paper, quills, ink stands, sealing wax, wafers, office tape, and ledgers.⁴⁴


43. Inspector General Croghan's report, July 8, 1844, R. G. 108, in the National Archives.

44. Quarterly returns for Fort Scott in the 3rd Auditor's Records.

The purpose of the second office or room is not specified on the 1848 plan of the Quartermaster Storehouse. Several small rooms usually appear on the floor plans of army quartermaster and commissary buildings (see Appendices). The "Quartermaster and Commissary Storeroom" at Fort Leavenworth (1857), for instance, contained one large storeroom on the main floor, two loading platforms, one office, a hall, a bedroom, and an issue room. The sleeping room probably was occupied by the Quartermaster Sergeant. Another plan labels a separate room as "medicine & paint." The former would have been ordered for the animals at the post and were not the supplies of the surgeon. The 1870 standard plan for Commissary Store Houses drawn by the Army shows an "Issuing Room" with shelves and a counter (see Appendices); and an issuing room has survived in the Commissary Warehouse at Fort Laramie National Historic Site. The issue room allowed soldiers to draw supplies without necessitating their entry into the storerooms, where they would have been in the way and could pilfer small items. In 1844, there is a man "in charge of tools" listed among those on extra duty at Fort Scott.⁴⁵ With such an extensive building program going on, Quartermaster Swords found it necessary to have one person issue the tools in the morning, collect them at night, and keep them in working order and ready for use.

45. Extra duty rolls, June, 1844, 3rd Auditor's Records.




SHETLAR GRIFFITH SHETLAR
 Architects Engineers Planners
 BOX 506 IOLA, KANSAS 66749

HS-12 PARTITION EVIDENCE
 SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"

3-15-79

1061

There is some evidence of an issue room in the second office of the Storehouse. The partition between the hallway and the room seems to have had an opening for this purpose (see architect's sketch), presumably with a counter. There appears to have been a wall between the west office and a door, indicated by a threshold and centered in the partition, which may have extended to the ceiling. An issue counter is indicated by markings in the plaster, extending approximately one-third of the way from the floor, on the east wall. The evidence regarding the appearance of this partition, however, is inconclusive.

The quartermaster storeroom is on the north side of the building. From the quarterly returns, invoices, etc. for the years 1843, 1844, and 1845, the accompanying table has been compiled; and from this list a picture of what was being used and what was on hand at Fort Scott during these years emerges. There was some carry-over, and items ordered one year were not always expended. Unfortunately, the returns for every quarter are not always available, but it is clear that, although office supplies and equipment for transportation, etc. were accounted for, the overwhelming proportion of the supplies on hand were for use in constructing the post. The following table is intended to indicate the kind and quantities of supplies and is not an exact enumeration; numbers in parentheses indicate expended articles.

Item	1843	1844	1845
Writing paper, qrs.	6	180	
Quills	500	1000	500
Ink, powder papers	24	24	
Sealing wax, lbs.	6	6	
Wafers, lbs.		1	
Office tape, pieces	24	35	
Blanks, check	1		
Sand, papers of, qrs.	20	(6)	
Axes, felling		12	
Augers		(7)	24
Bolts		(3)	12
Brads		(4A)	5000
Buckets, water		5	
Brushes, horse		(4)	
_____, whitewash	24	14	24
_____, paint	21	30	12
Bagging, twilled, yds.		57	
Bed cords		12	
Cans, tin		2	2
Candlesticks		1	
Chairs, office		6	
Chalk, lbs.		23	43
Chest, iron		1	
Chisels		(7)	24
Copper, sheet, lbs.	(109)	(109)	
Covers, wagon		2	
Files		(71)	
Gages		(2)	
Gimlets	72	(20)	
Glass, window, boxes	50		
Glue, lbs.			
Hair (for plaster), bus.	51	(51)	
Hatchets		(7)	
Hinges, butt	206	(50)	204
Horse collars	12	(6)	
_____ shoes	500	(160)	500
Hydraulic cement, bbls.	2		
Iron, assorted, lbs.			3110
_____, bar, lbs.	2764	(1069)	
Irons, plane		(12)	
Lampblack, lbs.	13		
Lampwick (for mill), bundles		(1)	
Lanterns, tin		1	
Lard, lbs.		(66)	
✓ Lead, pipe (for gutters), lbs.		(200)	

Laths		(100)	
Lead, red, lbs.	25	(10)	182
_____, sheet, lbs.			
_____, white, lbs.		(10)	
Lime, bus.		(1300)	
Lines, chalk		(36)	
Litharge, lbs.		(10)	
Locks, cupboard	12	7	
_____, knob		(18)	
_____, pad	12	7	
_____, stock	12		
Nails, cut, lbs.	6100	3096	1600
_____, horse shoe, lbs.		(12)	
_____, wrought, lbs.		100	100
Oil, lard (for sawmill), gals.	30	(14)	
_____, linseed, gals.	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	(85 $\frac{1}{2}$)	59 $\frac{1}{2}$
_____, sperm, gals.	10		
_____, spike, phials		(2)	
_____, stone		(1)	
Paint, Spanish Brown, lbs.		(20)	
_____, Venetian Red, lbs.	15	(5)	28
Planes	6		
Rope, lbs.	247	122	252
Rosin, lbs.	10		
Salt, sacks	10	(12)	
_____, bus.			90 $\frac{47}{50}$
Saws, hand		(3)	
_____, rip		(2)	
Scales, platform		1	
Screws		(155 doz.)	19 gross
Shingles		(50)	
Shoe thread, lbs.		3	
Shovels		12	
Soap, lbs.		(3)	
_____, Castile, lbs.		(6)	22
Spades		12	
Spikes, lbs.			200
Squares, steel		(1)	
Steel, lbs.	200	(50)	287
Stone, blue, lbs.		(3)	
_____, pumice, lbs.			10
Stoves	12		
_____, iron caps for	9		
_____, pipe, lbs.	505		
Tacks, papers		(2)	
Tar, bbls.		3	3

Tin, boxes	3		2
Turpentine, gals	35	(5)	5
Umber, lbs.	10	(10)	
Varnish, Copal, gals.	10		5
Wagons		2	
_____, whips	24		
_____, saddles	6		
Weights, sash	96	(64)	588
Whiting, lbs.	437	(237)	317
Windows, pullies		(48)	72
_____, springs		4000.	5000
Wire, lbs.			16 ³ / ₄

The types of containers or their sizes are not always specified in the returns, but some indication of packing is given on the invoices of steamers and overland transports delivering to posts contemporary with Fort Scott (see Appendices). Twill bagging, for instance, was sent in small bales, while horse collars arrived in bundles of seven each. Nails were shipped in kegs, soap in boxes, shovels in bundles of 12, and iron as bars. One box contained an odd assortment of six round files, eight pounds of glue, 24 hand saws, six cross cut saw files, and 12 flat files. Apparently the shipper was expected to handle his consignment with care, because stationary was sent in bundles, as was also harness.⁴⁶

Lifting heavy items to the loft must have been a problem. Later plans for Quartermaster and Commissary Store Houses have pulleys, sometimes located inside and sometimes

46. Invoices in the 3rd Auditor's Records, see copies in the Appendices.

outside attached to the ridgepole, by which barrels, etc. could be pulled above. There are hatches in the ceilings of both storerooms, but an examination of the loft in the north end, which has more original fabric, revealed no evidence of a pulley.⁴⁷

At each post, the storehouses used by the Assistant Commissaries of Subsistence were provided by the Quartermaster Department, and the quality of protection varied from post to post. Many storage areas were old and dilapidated. Often supplies were stored in different buildings far from each other; roofs leaked, and rats got in to gnaw at the flour and other staples. Although aware of the problem, there was little a Commanding Officer or a Quartermaster could do to eliminate the situation, until funds were provided for new warehouses. New storehouses were a source of pride to harried Commissaries, who could sleep at night assured their stores were secure. The Commissary at Fort Scott was fortunate, for as soon as the Quartermaster Storehouse was completed, he was assigned a large room on the first floor with a loft above and basement below. To ensure against theft, locks for the storerooms were ordered.

47. Conversation with Harry Myers, Manager, Fort Scott Historic Site, March 23, 1979.

Army regulations provided that there would be one Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, with one clerk, at each post; but this position usually was combined with that of the Assistant Quartermaster, so that one man acted as both. At Fort Scott, however, where the construction program was under full swing, the jobs were separate, at least initially. The first Assistant Commissary was Lt. Charles Hoskins, a graduate of the Military Academy. Ranking 40th in his class, Hoskins was a North Carolinian and joined the 4th Infantry as a brevet 2nd lieutenant in 1836. By 1838, he had been promoted to 1st lieutenant. By 1844 he was serving as an Assistant Commissary, a position which gave him favorable notice; a year later he was appointed Regimental Adjutant in which capacity he served until he was killed in 1846 at the Battle of Monterey.⁴⁸

Lieutenant Hoskins' replacement also lost his life in the Mexican conflict. Lt. Richard E. Cochrane joined the 4th Infantry as a 2nd lieutenant in 1838. A native of Delaware, he was not a graduate of the Military Academy. He was promoted to 1st lieutenant in 1842. Cochrane served only briefly as Assistant Commissary at

48. Heitman, 543.

Fort Scott in 1845, before going off to war and dying in the Battle of Resaca de la Palma in Texas.⁴⁹

Lieutenant Wallace succeeded as Commissary and also later assumed the duties of Assistant Quartermaster; thereafter the positions were combined.

Subsistence supplies were divided into two parts: subsistence stores, consisting of rations, such as pork, flour, coffee, candles, etc., and commissary property, which was the necessary means of issuing and preserving these stores, such as stationary, scales, measures, tools, etc.⁵⁰

In the early Nineteenth Century, the component parts of rations consisted of: three-fourths of a pound of pork, or one pound and one-fourth of fresh beef, or one pound and one-fourth of salt beef, or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one and one-fourth pounds corn meal, and one gill of whisky. For every one hundred rations, the men were provided four pounds of soap, one pound and a half of candles, two quarts salt, four quarts vinegar, and twelve quarts peas or beans. The rations remained relatively unchanged until 1861, except for the addition of ten pounds of rice or hominy, ten pounds of green

49. Ibid., 313.

50. Revised United States Army Regulations, of 1861 (Washington, 1963) 241.

coffee, or, eight pounds of roasted (or roasted and ground) coffee, or, one pound and eight ounces tea, fifteen pounds of sugar, and pepper, potatoes, and molasses.⁵¹ Whisky remained a part of the men's rations during most of the Nineteenth Century, although attempts were made to eliminate it from the diet. At Fort Scott, Major Graham⁵² was happy to note that his men had signed a temperance pledge, and the barrels of whisky on hand were returned to the Quartermaster Storehouse at St. Louis to be sold.⁵³ The temperance movement, however, was never entirely successful.

Spoilage of items was common, and salt meats and flour had to be inspected before they could be accepted. Because different food stuffs required different storage, the Commissary usually stored his spirituous beverages on the first or basement floor, salt pork, beef and other supplies on the second, and the cereals on the third.⁵⁴

51. "Systems of Martial Law, Field Service, and Police," 254-255; and Regulations...of 1861, 244.

52. William Graham attended West Point and graduated fourth in his class. He joined the artillery in 1817 and the 8th Infantry in 1820. He was transferred to the 4th Infantry in 1821 and rose steadily in rank until his death in the Battle of Molino del Rey. He was brevetted for faithful service, gallantry and good conduct in the affair at Withlacoochee, Florida. Heitman, 468.

53. Graham to Brig. Gen. G. Gibson, General of Subsistence, Jan. 20, 1845, QM Consolidated File.

54. Sally Ann Johnson, "Military Life at Fort Atkinson" (January, 1957), unpublished M. A. thesis, 85.

Apparently the Commissary at Fort Scott kept fairly large amounts of rations on hand, probably because of the uncertainty of delivery. In August, 1844, Hoskins reported that he had not received the full shipment that had been contracted for with Turnham & Arthur; nevertheless he had on hand 663 gallons of vinegar, $58\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of salt, 3600 pounds of soap, and $114\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of beans. The Lieutenant voiced a complaint common on the frontier, when he wrote that the "balance of the articles delivered on the Contract being of a quality entirely inferior to that required by the Contract" had had to be rejected. Some allowance for the quality of the items received was made because the heavy rains had washed out the roads preventing early delivery. Hoskins had received one lot of sugar and coffee from Major Lee, another contractor. Until a delivery of pork was made in September, bacon was issued to the men. The hot prairie sun made even the candles melt, and the contractor had supplied the post with candles "very nearly as soft as hog's Lard." To remedy the latter, Hoskins urged that 1000 pounds of good hard candles be delivered as soon as possible.⁵⁵

By 1846 it became difficult to obtain beef, the

55. Hoskins to General Gibson, Commissary General of Subsistence, August 14, 1844, R. G. 92.

staple of the soldiers' diet. Cattle were scarce because General Kearny was buying beef for his expedition to Santa Fe. As traders from Missouri bought all the cattle they could find at exorbitant prices to take to Fort Leavenworth, the bids at Fort Scott came in either too high or from unreliable bidders. Prices rose from six cents to ten cents a pound. In May the Commissary began issuing whole beef at a time to the troops, but this was objectionable because of the difficulty in preventing spoilage of such large amounts of meat.⁵⁶

Officers were allowed to buy food from the Commissary and other items that were standard to the rations of the period, even though there was a Sutler at Fort Scott. Returns list purchases of flour, ham, beans, rice, coffee, sugar, vinegar, candles (both sperm and star), soap and salt. Any luxuries, however, could be obtained only at the Sutler's Store. The Commissary, himself, also made a number of purchases from the post Sutler, H. T. Wilson, indicating some effort to provide variety in the diet. His purchases included corn meal, black pepper, two quarters of mutton, raisins, matches, butter, milk, three pounds of nails, three tin buckets, saleratus, $66\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of ham, two stone jars, and three brooms. He also purchased

56. Wallace to Gibson, Sept. 15, 1846, ibid.

1037 3/4 pounds of fresh beef from W. C. Horner for eight cents a pound.⁵⁷

When Captain Cady became Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, he found that most of the flour, including 70 barrels furnished by the contract of 1850, was unfit for issue. Cady observed that the flour had not been dried sufficiently when packed, and the barrels had not been seasoned, although perfectly good in all other respects. Pork had been packed in barrels that had lost part of their brine, which made the top layers, at least, unfit for issue. Captain Morrow, who had been ill some time before his death, had not been able to care for his stores, and Cady now found himself responsible for them.⁵⁸ When spoilage occurred, the Commissary was required to separate and repack the good and submit the rest to a Board of Survey. Often spoiled meat and flour were sold to neighboring Indians or to settlers, who otherwise had no means of obtaining needed staples.

Empty barrels and containers were saved to be sold to settlers, emigrants, or contractors who had need of them. An interesting use of the lead linings of the "tea-caddies in the commissary" was related by Lowe, who wrote the linings were used to make the coffin of a dead major

57. Abstract of Purchases, Sept. 30, 1849, ibid.

58. Cady to Gibson, March 8, 1851, ibid.

air-tight.⁵⁹

The commissary property had to be accounted for also. A requisition from the Commissary at Fort Laramie in 1849 lists the following items as needed:

- One Platform Scales & Weights
- One Patent Counter Scales
- Two Prs. Tin Scales (one large)
- Two Sets Iron Weights
- Two Sets Tin Measures
- One Set Wooden Measures
- One Molasses Gate or Patent Spring Faucet
- Six Patent Faucets for Whiskey, Vinegar, etc.
- One Meat Axe
- One Meat Saw
- One Meat Cleaver⁶⁰

Although there were three platform scales on hand, one in the root house and two in the issue room, a later Commissary sent in a requisition for a fourth to use in the receiving storehouse. Due care had to be taken that the rations were issued in the correct amounts, so that supplies did not run short before a new consignment arrived and so the men did not complain of shortages at mealtime. The emphasis on proper weighing scales may be due also to the fact that the Commissary could have deductions from his salary, if the supplies were short.

The loft appears to have been one large room with stairways entering from the two storerooms. There were two hatches and eight windows giving light. Extensive changes

59. Lowe, 149.

60. Capt. T. G. Rhett to Maj. R. B. Lee, August 14, 1849, in the collections at Fort Laramie.

made when the Storehouse was converted to a residence, especially on the south side, destroyed much of the original evidence. No plans are contemplated at this date to have visitors view the loft, and furnishings are not proposed.

The basement has two doors each on the east and west sides and six windows, as well as two interior stairways. Much of the original construction can be seen here, and the area is particularly interesting for its broad beams and supports and large spikes and square nails, the purposes for which are no longer known. Swords floored the basement with stone, and even today the cool interior lends itself to the storage of liquids, whisky and vinegar, lard, candles, and soap, just as it once did.

When refurnished, the Quartermaster Storehouse should be one of the most important structures visited, and here some of the most important physical evidence of how the Army constructed its buildings in the early to mid-Nineteenth Century will be seen by visitors. They will be told the responsibilities and duties of Assistant Quartermasters, Quartermaster Sergeants, Assistant Commissaries of Subsistence and Clerks of the United States Army 140 years ago. It is hoped visitors will better understand the difficulties of building a post so far removed from its supply depots and using soldier labor almost exclusively. It is fitting that

in the office he occupied, Capt. Thomas Swords be given credit for planning and constructing, until war called him away, his post on the Marmiton River. In the commissary storeroom, visitors will be shown barrels, kegs, etc. representing the rations of the early Nineteenth Century and have explained to them not only the diet of the soldier but also the difficulties of preserving his supply of food until it could be issued.

PART III
RECOMMENDED FURNISHINGS

The furnishing plan that follows interprets two of the three floors of the Quartermaster Storehouse during the mid-1840's. The Quartermaster in charge is Capt. Thomas Swords, and his office reflects a man busy not only with a construction program but one also supervising carpenter and blacksmith shops, a bakery, and the water carts. He is constructing and repairing roads and bridges; he is contracting for horses, hay, etc. and attempting to keep a sawmill producing. Life must have been very hectic, but despite the multitude of duties, Swords seems to have been a man who enjoyed challenges and chafed in 1845 from his "humdrum" existence at the post. Recognizing the approach of war, Swords knew additional Acting Quartermasters would be required and expected to be sent to Mexico, where he "would like very well to revel in the halls for a short time"; instead he went to California and then to Hawaii, when the Army found itself on the Pacific Coast without funds.⁶¹

The quartermaster storeroom reflects items on hand to build the fort. It is recommended that the collections,

61. Swords to Johnston, Aug. 18, 1845, West Point Library.

particularly those presently stored in the unoccupied quarters, be examined for [mantels, sashes, trim] and hardware that could be used in this area by interpreters as examples of what was used originally and as products of the soldiers' hands.

No furnishings are planned for the loft, although the basement will be furnished. Because of the difficulty in establishing the appearance of the partition separating the hallway and second office or room on the first floor, it is recommended that the partition not be restored at this time. It is recommended instead that visitors be told the evidence we do have, what is presumed to have been here, and possibly be invited to make their own suggestions as to its appearance. Nail holes and marks on the floor and walls can be pointed out to them. A portion of the original lath and plaster has been encased for viewing in the northeast corner. Display panels with tools and samples of paint, mixed according to Army regulations of the time, might also be displayed here in lieu of furnishings.

The Quartermaster's Office - This office overlooks the parade ground of the then developing post. Swords planned it so that he had convenient access to all parts

of the Storehouse and loading docks. Because it was his office, Swords finished the area as nicely as he had the other offices, using plastered walls and chair rails. Because the Storehouse was one of the first buildings completed, there is some evidence of its newness in the furnishing plan. Probably it was several years before Swords had everything as he wanted it; and he must have pushed to provide tables, chairs, etc. for the other offices, to the neglect of his own. The boxes and kegs recommended are items awaiting inspection or to be checked off the invoice by the clerk.

Desk - The desk should be plain and identical to the one previously recommended for the Adjutant in the Headquarters Building. The desk should be set by the window, where the light would filter best.

Cover - The desk top should be covered with a plain blue woollen cloth, also identical to the one recommended for the Adjutant's desk. The color should approximate the blue of the uniform worn by the Dragoons of the period.

Accessories - The standard accessories of the period, an inkwell, quill pens, a wafer box and several sheets of foolscap paper, should be laid on the desk.

Chair - In 1844 Swords ordered six office chairs, presumably for the officers only. The office chair of this period is the so-called "Fire-House Windsor". The chair has a deep U-shaped seat, which may be slightly saddled. It has a heavy

horse-shoe-shaped continuous arm with a low cresting at the center. This back is supported by seven to nine simply shaped spindles. The front legs are slightly ring-turned and tapering; the rear legs are plain and slightly splayed. The legs are braced by four stretchers. These generally were made of pine and were painted like a Hitchcock chair.⁶²

Clerk's Desk - This desk should be similar to the one recommended for the noncommissioned officers at the post and stained accordingly. The legs, however, should be longer, raising the desk to a height of three to four feet. The surface should be slanted for convenience of writing. The desk should be set against the south wall. While not the most convenient place in relation to the coming and going of people, it would give the clerk an uninterrupted view of the hallway and issue room and some of the loading docks.

Accessories - The clerk's accessories should consist of quill pens, an inkwell and a stack of papers.

Stool - A store or clerk's type stool, with a circular top supported by four turned legs, should be drawn up to the desk. The stool would have eight to twelve stretchers between the four legs.

Wastepaper baskets - Beside the clerk's and quartermaster's desks, two small kegs should be set, with a few pieces of crumpled paper inside, to act as receptacles for wastepaper.

Table - Swords undoubtedly needed a table on which maps, drawings, etc. could be stretched out to study. Rather than attempting to use a standard table, it is recommended that two large barrels be set a few feet apart and two 1 x 12 inch boards approximately six to eight feet long be set on top to improvise a table. The surface of the boards should be perfectly smooth.

Accessories - On top of the boards, plans and maps

62. Thomas Ormsbee, Field Guide to Early American Furniture (New York, 1951) No. 56, 100.

should be spread, and a few rolled pieces of paper tied with red tape may be laid to one side. One plan may be the drawing for the Officer's Quarters that appears in the microfilm copies of the Consolidated Quartermaster Files at Fort Scott. Although of a slightly later date, it is original to the post and of interpretive value.

Writing guides were similar to a ruler but unmarked and used on unlined paper. One of these could be placed on the table, along with an architect's square and dividers of the period.

Stool - A second stool similar to the clerk's but of table height may be set under the table.

Pigeon-Hole Boxes - Two boxes with pigeon-holes should be attached to the walls in the places indicated on the plans. One box would be for the QMD papers and the other for the Subsistence Department forms. The compartments would be utilized for invoices, outgoing and incoming mail, bids for hay, laths, etc., returns, receipts, etc. and each space may be identified by a tag tacked above. The boxes should be stained to match the furniture.

Accessories - Papers and packets should be placed inside the compartments.

Chairs - Two ladder-back chairs of the type previously recommended for offices at the post should be placed in the room for officers, civilians and contractors to use when visiting the Quartermaster.

Boxes and Kegs - One keg and several packing boxes, appropriately stenciled with the name of the Quartermaster, Fort Scott, Mo., and contents, should be set against the north wall. These would be boxes and kegs awaiting inspection before acceptance.

Lantern - A candle lantern of pierced tin or one with three glass sides should be hung from a peg or nail to the right of the west door.

Roster - A copy of one of the duty rosters from the

post should be tacked to the wall beside the lantern.

Hay Bid - A copy of the Hay Bid Notice, dated June 19, 1849, may be attached to the wall beside the duty roster. Although the notice is later and signed by Captain Morrow, it is interesting and adds to the interpretation of the room.

Maps and Plans - A map of the area around Spring Creek, where the bridge washed away, should be copied and tacked to the wall over the drawing table. The military road should be marked on the map, and this may be used by interpreters to point out the responsibility Swords and the other Quartermasters had for maintaining roads and bridges.

The Plan of Fort Scott of 1848 is believed to have been drawn earlier or at least to be based on an earlier drawing. A copy of this plan should be tacked to the wall behind the Quartermaster's desk to use in explaining the functions of quartermasters and the evolution of Fort Scott.

Window - No window treatment is suggested.

Floor - Some of the floor in this room is original and this should be indicated to visitors. No covering is recommended.

The Hallway and Issue Room - As previously discussed, no furnishings are recommended for these areas. A few display panels or cases may be used here, but care should be taken that these do not detract from the "furnished" feel of the building itself.

The Quartermaster Storeroom - Although smaller than the Commissary's storage room, the storeroom is important to the telling of the story of the construction of Fort Scott. The worn flooring attests to the boxes and barrels that were

hauled and dragged over it. The room should have the dim look of a warehouse, piled with barrels and with shelving to hold the smaller items. Items were grouped together for convenience with alleys between. It would be impossible to simulate all the items in the correct quantities, but as many articles are represented as is possible.

Shelves - Four sets of shelves, each eight to ten feet long and 18 inches deep, should be set in the middle of the storeroom. Two sets of shelves should be placed back to back to give greater stability. Each set should be approximately seven feet high and have from three to four shelves, depending on the items stored.

One set of shelves should have the following items on its shelves: horsecollars, brushes, harness (bits and bridles), a pile of hides, two wooden buckets, wire, screws, spikes, bolts, brads and tacks. Not all of the shelves would be full; there should be empty spaces. Small items would have been kept in boxes or bins, and these should be used with outside labels saying "bolts," "screws," etc.

The second double set of shelves should hold the paint supplies that would have been stored in an issue room: paintbrushes, whitewash brushes, small kegs of red and white lead, Spanish Brown and Venetian Red paint, and Litharge, small kegs of Copal varnish, a ten pound sack of rosin, and two 35 gallon size kegs for turpentine and linseed oil. A 20 pound sack of chalk and chalk lines also may be set on a shelf.

Iron Bars and Bricks - Between the two sets of shelves, a pile of iron bars and bricks should be placed. The bricks may be original ones found at the site.

Lead Pipe - It is an interesting feature that the gutters of the buildings were made of lead pipe, and pieces of lead pipe may be piled on the floor

Large metal
Informed to
to stock
Metal
Metal
Metal
Metal
pipe.

near the bricks, neatly tied together so they do not roll.

Nail Kegs - Beside the west doorway, there should be five nail kegs marked on the head "Cut Nails." The preponderance of nails used at Fort Scott were cut, although wrought nails were ordered also. Three kegs may set on the floor with a board over them, upon which two more kegs are placed.

Lime - Lime had many uses, and in 1844, 1300 bushels were expended. A wooden tub filled with lime should be set against the west wall.

Laths - Old laths or laths^{used} in the restoration of the buildings should be piled against the north wall.

Hair - If enough hair can be obtained to fill a wooden tub, it would be appropriate beside the other building materials. Fifty-one bushels of hair were ordered to be mixed with the plaster.

Horseshoes - Two kegs representing horseshoes should be set against the wall, and beside the horseshoe kegs there should be placed a keg of horseshoe nails.

Window Glass and Sashes - Packing boxes for window glass should be set against the north wall. The dimensions of the glass ordered in 1843 are given on page 10.

An original window sash or an extra sash not used in restoring the building might be set behind or near the window glass boxes.

Rope - Great amounts of Manila hemp rope were used by the Army, and a coil of this rope should be placed on the floor in the northeast corner.

Mantel - There is a mantel in the collections of the area that appears to date to the Army period. This mantel should be set against the wall of the store-room as a finished product waiting to be installed.

Empty Boxes - Beside the east door, there should be a pile of empty, opened boxes. These may duplicate

I do not believe that even the most meticulous Q.M. would want laths.

*OK
imagine cut
from wrought
which kind
it was
would there
be in 1842
one
wrought
nails*

*type of
shoes
& nails*

*No.
No mantel
mantel
was bought
fitted with
the hardware
under construction*

the window glass boxes, emptied, and placed here for disposal. Because of the danger of fire, it is recommended that no packing be placed in the boxes. Straw probably was used originally but would be hazardous here.

It is important that all the containers be stenciled or marked with the consignee's name and address and wherever possible with the contents. Boxes would have been sent to "Capt. Thomas Swords, AQM, Fort Scott, Mo." or to "Assistant Quartermaster, Fort Scott, Mo." or possibly "Quartermaster Department, Fort Scott, Missouri." The lettering would be black and probably the print style would be similar to that found in the Army Regulations for 1847, p. 30. It should be noted, however, that private businesses may have used a script style, similar to that found on the boxes recovered from the Bertrand that sank on the Missouri River in 1865. Some of the lettering was burned into the box lids. Six examples of types of stenciling and lettering can be found in Figure 35 of Petsche's handbook.⁶³

The Commissary Storeroom - This storeroom should convey to visitors a sense of the isolation of the post from the settled parts of the country and the dependence of the command on a supply line that extended to Fort Leavenworth and east. The items recommended represent components

63. Jerome E. Petsche, The Steamboat Bertrand (Washington, 1974) 46-48.

of the men's rations known to have been on hand at Fort Scott.

*Barrels
Log 10
with 100 lbs*

Platform Scales - A set of platform scales weighing up to 700 pounds should be set in the center of the storeroom.⁶⁴ Undoubtedly, the Commissary had steelyards also but only the platform scale is recommended.

Pork Barrels - From eight to ten barrels for pork should be placed near the center of the south-east half of the storeroom. The barrels should be the large size with cedar hoops.

Salt Beef - Barrels like the pork barrels should be grouped together to the right of the pork. Seven may be sufficient, although the Commissary probably had more salt beef on hand, when he was able to obtain fresh beef to issue.

Flour Barrels - 100 pound flour barrels, also like those above, should be situated near the stairway to the north end of the room. All of the clusters of barrels should have aisles around them, so that the men could maneuver them and walk around.

to be placed on their sides

The flour barrels should be placed on a skid on their sides to minimize rat access or moisture and to allow the barrels to be rolled occasionally so the flour did not cake.

to be placed on their sides

Sugar Barrels - Four sugar barrels should be set on a skid near the east window. These should be placed on their sides also, because sugar cakes easily from even the slightest moisture. "Clarified" sugar was sent to Fort Laramie for use by the officers but probably was not given the men. A "Clarified" sugar box lid was among those retrieved from the Bertrand.⁶⁵ The word "Clarified" might be used on one barrel head for sugar intended for the officers.

Coffee Barrels - Four coffee barrels may be stood on end opposite the sugar barrels. Generally,

64. Box 1967, 3rd Auditor's Records.

65. Petsche, 59.

coffee barrels had straight sides and three wide wooden bands, top, bottom and middle, that lapped.

Bins and Shelves - Along the south wall, a series of wooden bins and shelves should be built. The bins should be approximately 72" x 24" x 28" high. There should be two, and each should be compartmentalized into two sections for beans, hominy, and rice. The lids should be slanted and hinged, and the bodies may be made from scrap pine taken from old packing boxes.

One set of shelves, similar to those in the Quartermaster's storeroom, should be set against the wall to hold sacks of salt, a case of saleratus (baking soda),⁶⁶ and tin boxes of tea and pepper. The shelves do not have to be full.

Empty Barrels - A few empty barrels may be piled in the corner to be sold when enough had accumulated.

As in the storeroom of the Quartermaster, it is important that the barrels and sacks be labeled. The markings for these items would be the contents, date, and manufacturer. The labels probably were stenciled and burned into the wooden heads of the barrels and stenciled in ink on the sacks. A Major Lee⁶⁷ seems to have provided the sugar and coffee at the post, and Turnham & Arthur had the pork contract, as well as those for vinegar, salt, soap, and beans.

The Basement - Visitors will be interested primarily in the room itself, which fortunately underwent little

66. Saleratus came twelve bottles to a case, see Petsche, 58.

67. Lee may have been an Army officer assigned to a Commissary depot or he may have been using an honorary title as a civilian.

change. The stone floor, windows, and huge beams are worthy of comment. To make the area a part of the furnished Storehouse, however, it is necessary to explain its use and to recommend some furnishings.

Vinegar Vats - Three to five vinegar vats may be set against the south wall. A description of and picture of a vinegar vat may be found in the furnishing report for the barracks.

Whisky Barrels - A skid should be set on the floor near the Commissary stairs. Since Graham sent the men's whisky rations back, when they signed the temperance pledge, there would have been little on hand. It is doubtful, however, that some would not have been held back, either for issue to extra duty men in wintertime or for emergency medicinal purposes. Two barrels should be set on their sides on the skid to illustrate this part of the rations and the temperance movement early in Kansas.

Candles - The coolness of the basement lent itself to the storage of candles also. "Star" candles were sent to Fort Laramie in 1849 and probably were the hard candles at Fort Scott. It is not known who made the candles "soft as ^{retrieved} pig's tallow." Star candle cases were retrieved from the Bertrand, and these measured 17 7/8" x 10" x 9 7/8" high. The case boards were 1/2 to 11/16 inches thick, and the weight of the box was 30 pounds 10 ounces.⁶⁸ Eight boxes of these dimensions are recommended.

Soap - Soap was sent in boxes also, but we do not know the size of these, unfortunately (see Invoices in Appendices). Until such information

68. Personal inspection by the writer of the collections at De Soto Bend.

is discovered, boxes of the same dimension as the candle boxes are suggested.

Tar Barrels - Three barrels of tar should be placed in the vicinity of the north wall. These barrels should be the large size.

As was recommended for the Commissary storeroom and the Quartermaster Storeroom, all boxes must be marked. The candle and soap boxes should be directed to the "Assistant Commissary of Subsistence" or "Asst. Com. Sub." at Fort Scott, Mo. Abbreviations apparently were acceptable.

Miscellaneous - It is recommended that additional barrels and kegs be acquired to set on the loading docks not used by the visitors. These, especially on nice days when they are used, could be seen from the distance and would give dimension to the installation.

ESTIMATES

Estimated Costs

Quartermaster's Office

Desk	\$150.00
Chairs & stools	500.00
Clerk's desk	150.00
Table	300.00
Pigeon-hole boxes (2)	140.00
Boxes and kegs	400.00
Lantern	90.00
Miscellaneous	350.00
	<u>\$2080.00</u>

Quartermaster Storeroom

Shelves & contents	800.00
<i>size</i> Lead pipe	400.00
<i>length?</i> Kegs	400.00
Boxes	500.00
Miscellaneous	200.00
	<u>4380.00</u>

Commissary Storeroom

Platform scales	400.00
Barrels	3500.00
Skids	100.00
Bins & shelves	150.00
Miscellaneous	300.00
	<u>8830.00</u>

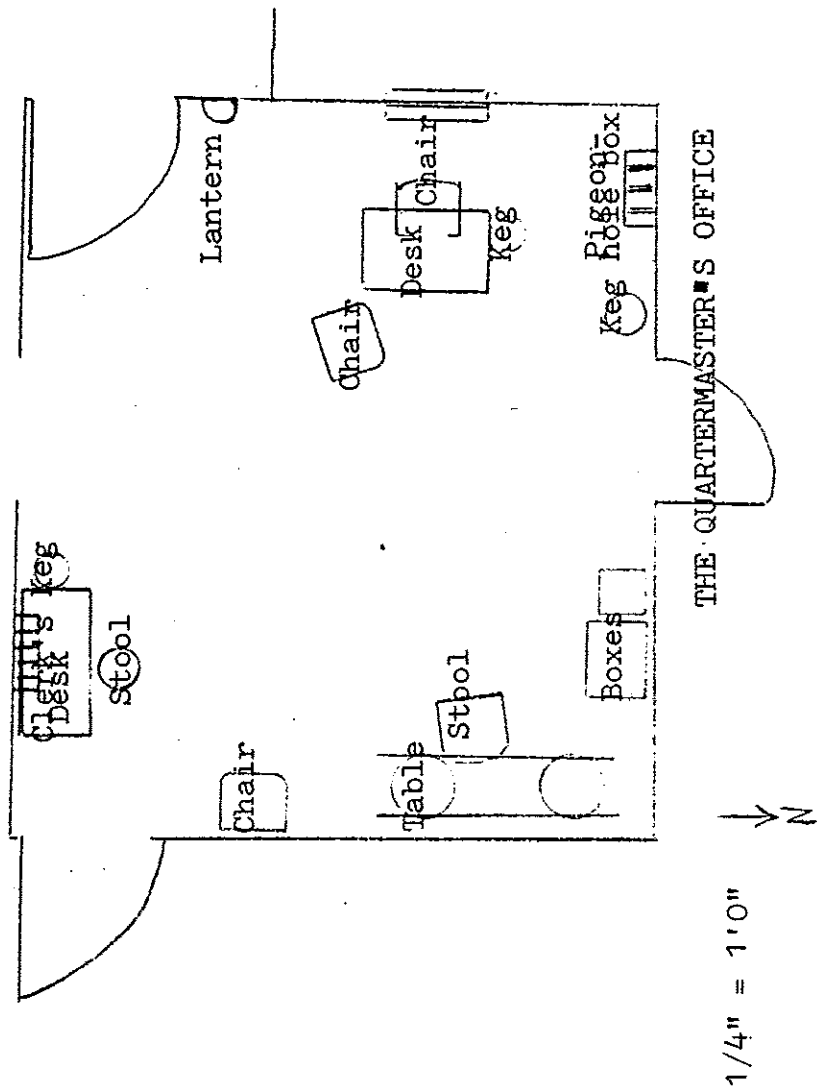
Basement

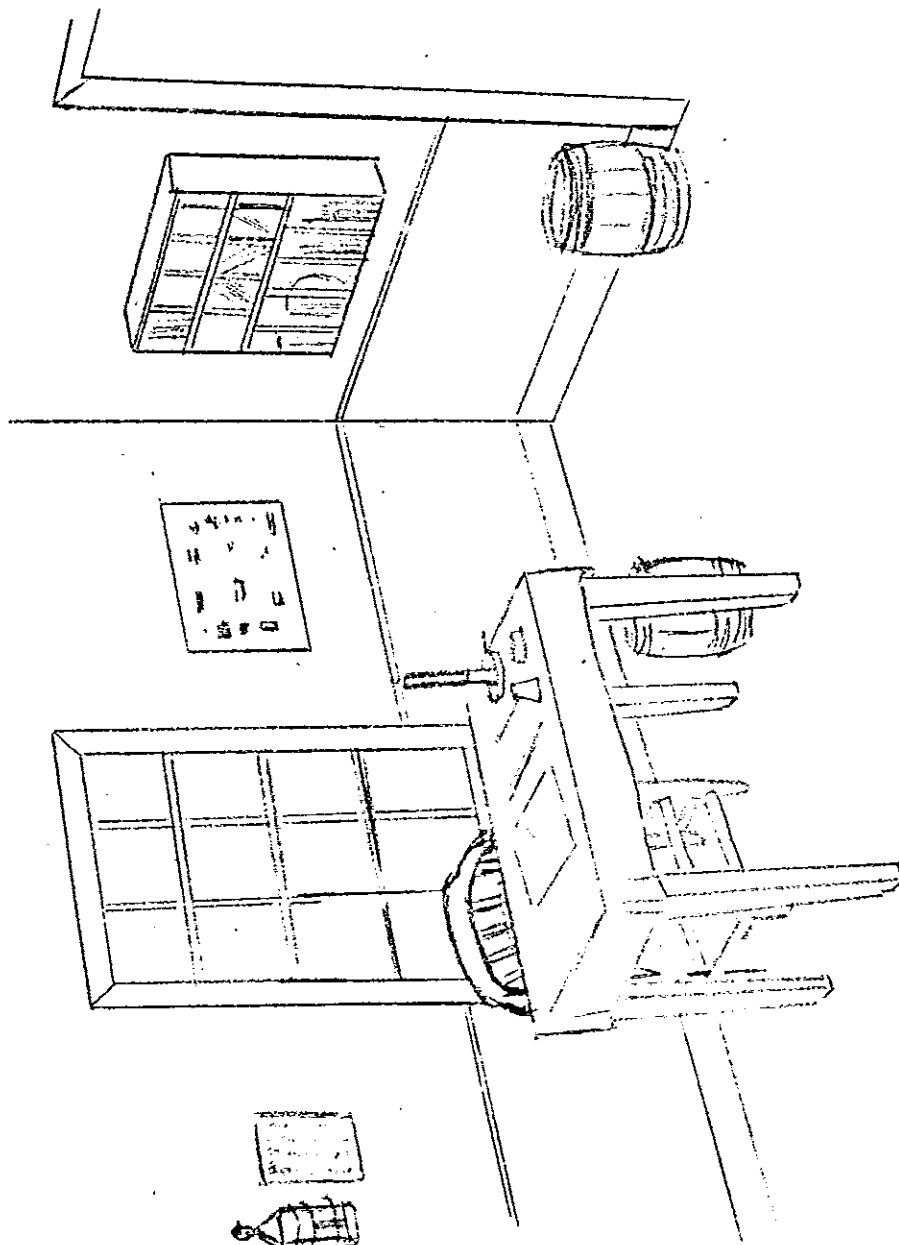
Vinegar vats	500.00
Whisky barrels	130.00
Boxes	880.00
Barrels	495.00
Skid	50.00
	<u>10885.00</u>

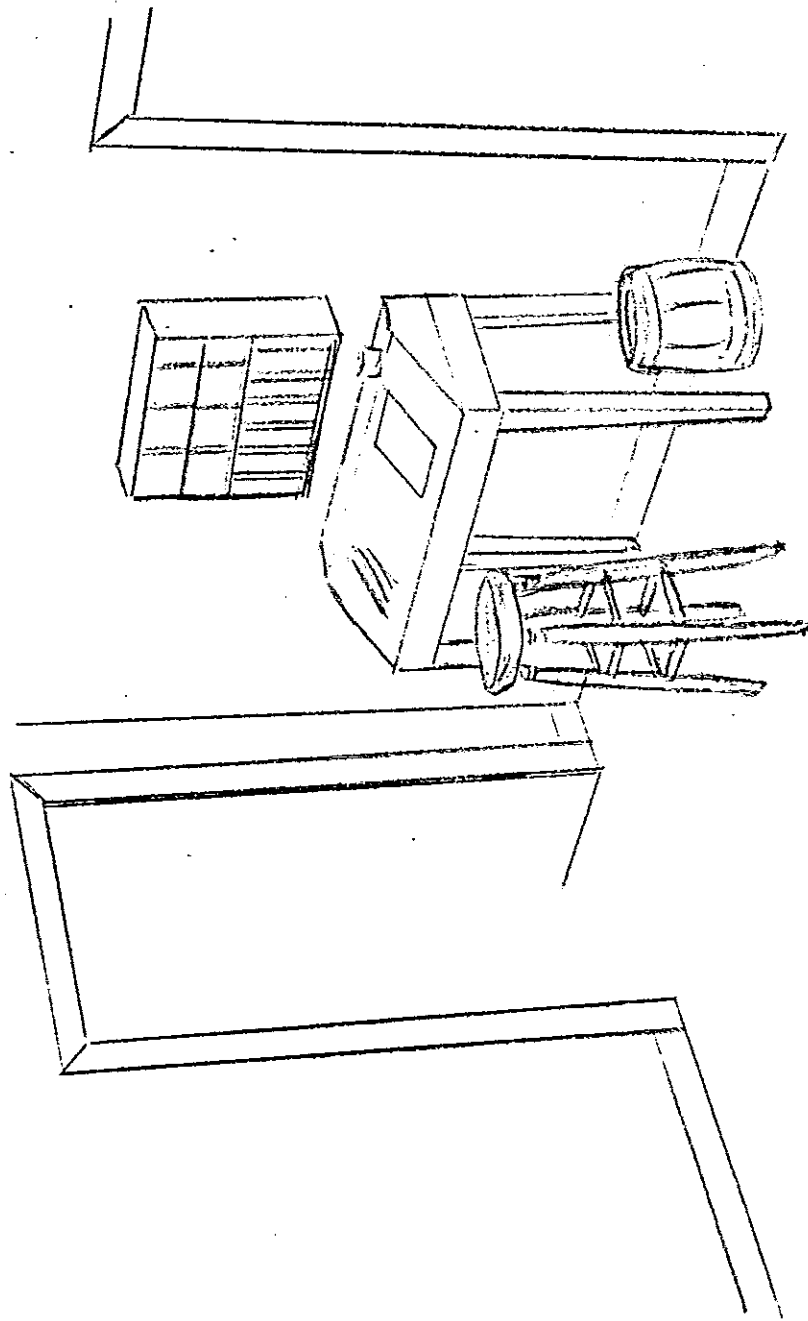
Loading Docks

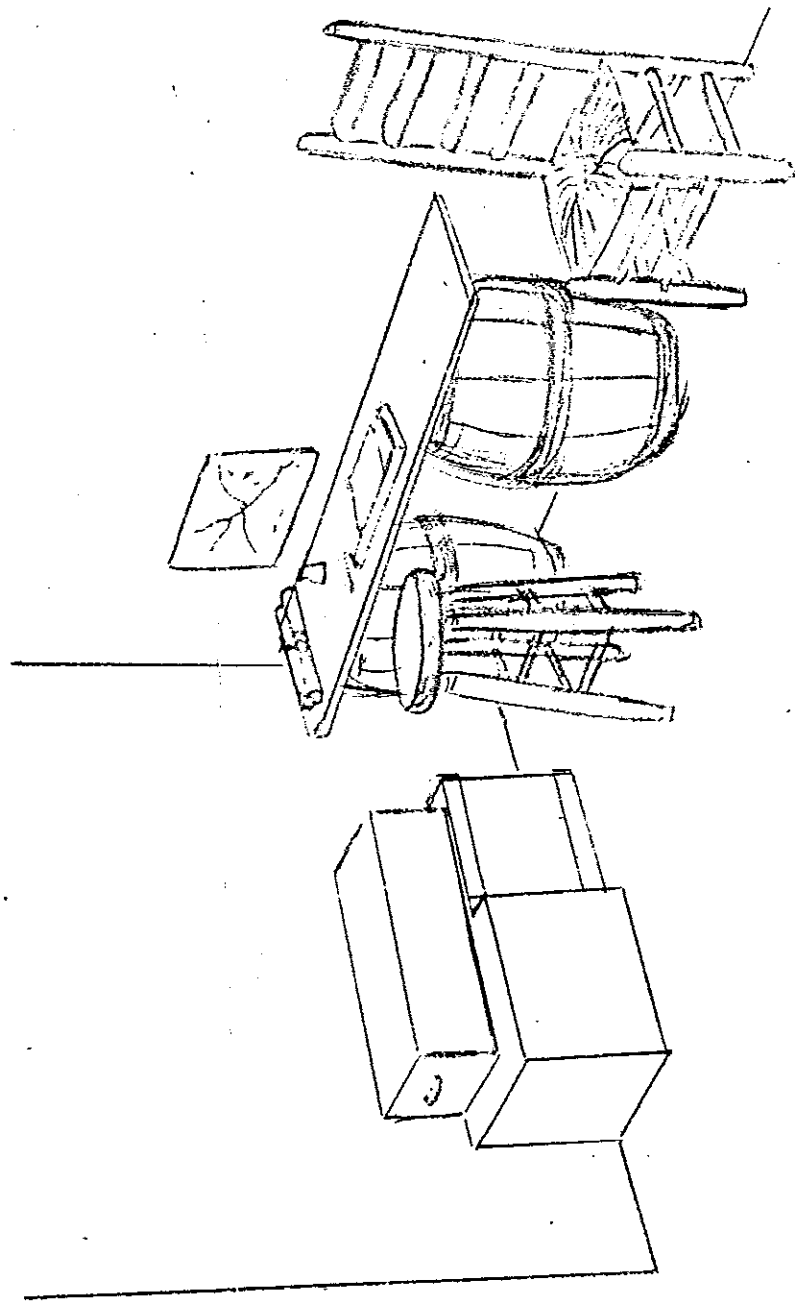
Barrels	310.00
Kegs	130.00
Total	<u>\$11325.00</u>

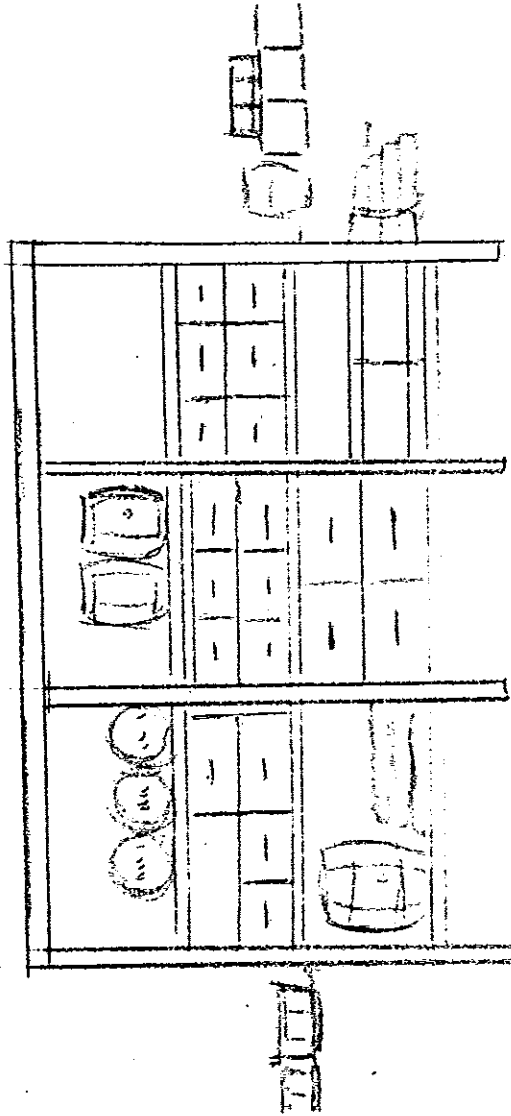
FLOOR PLANS AND ELEVATIONS

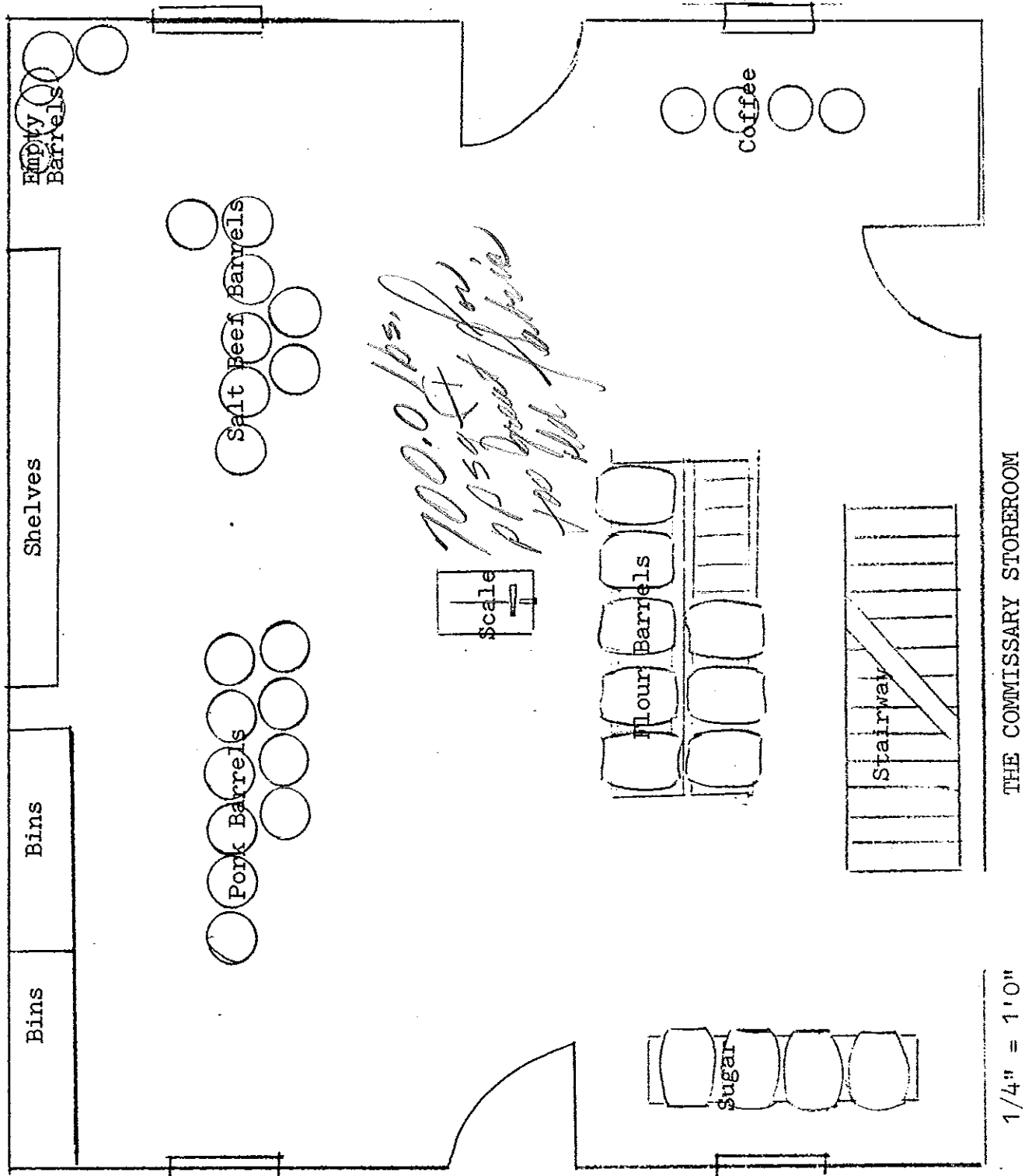


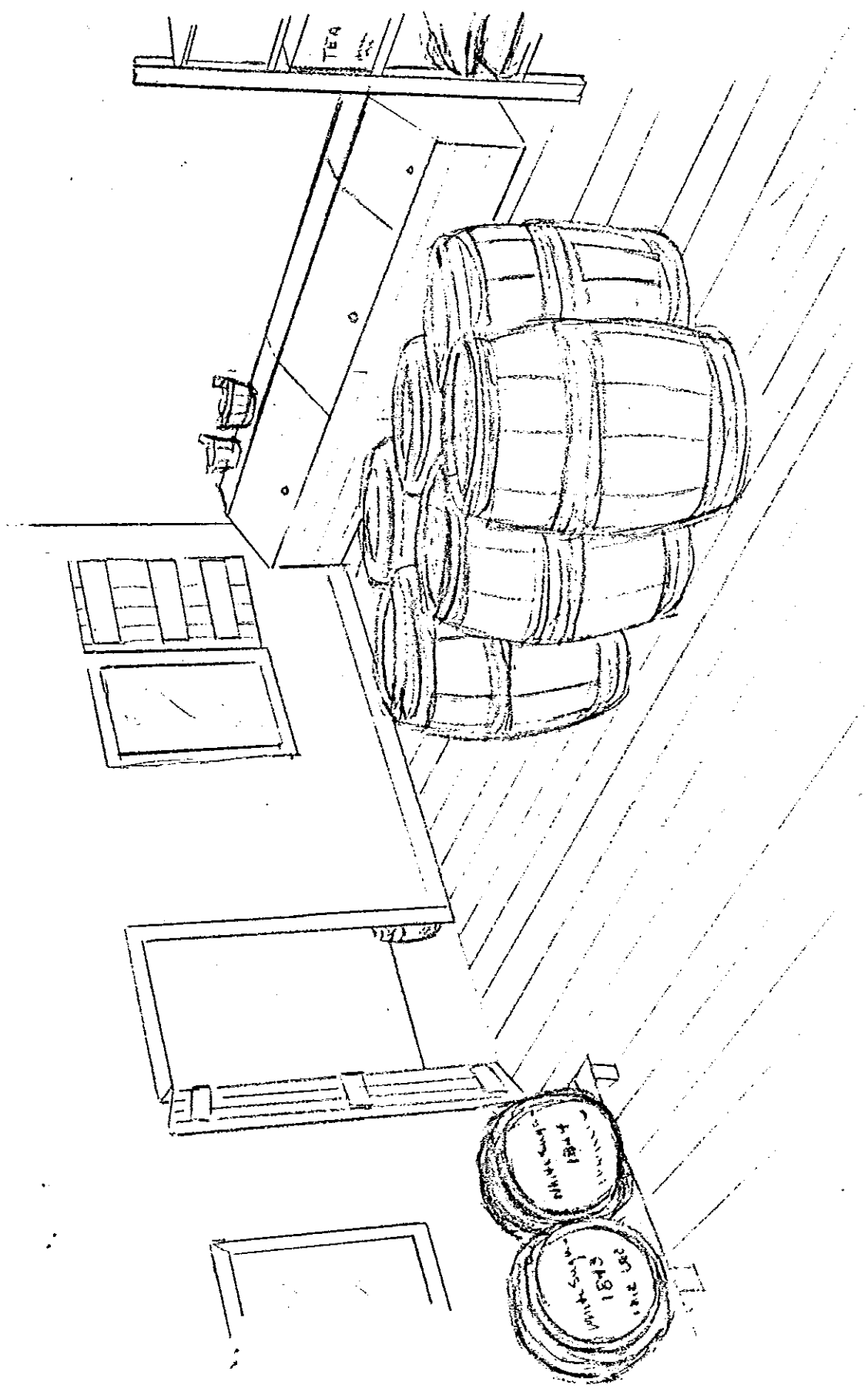


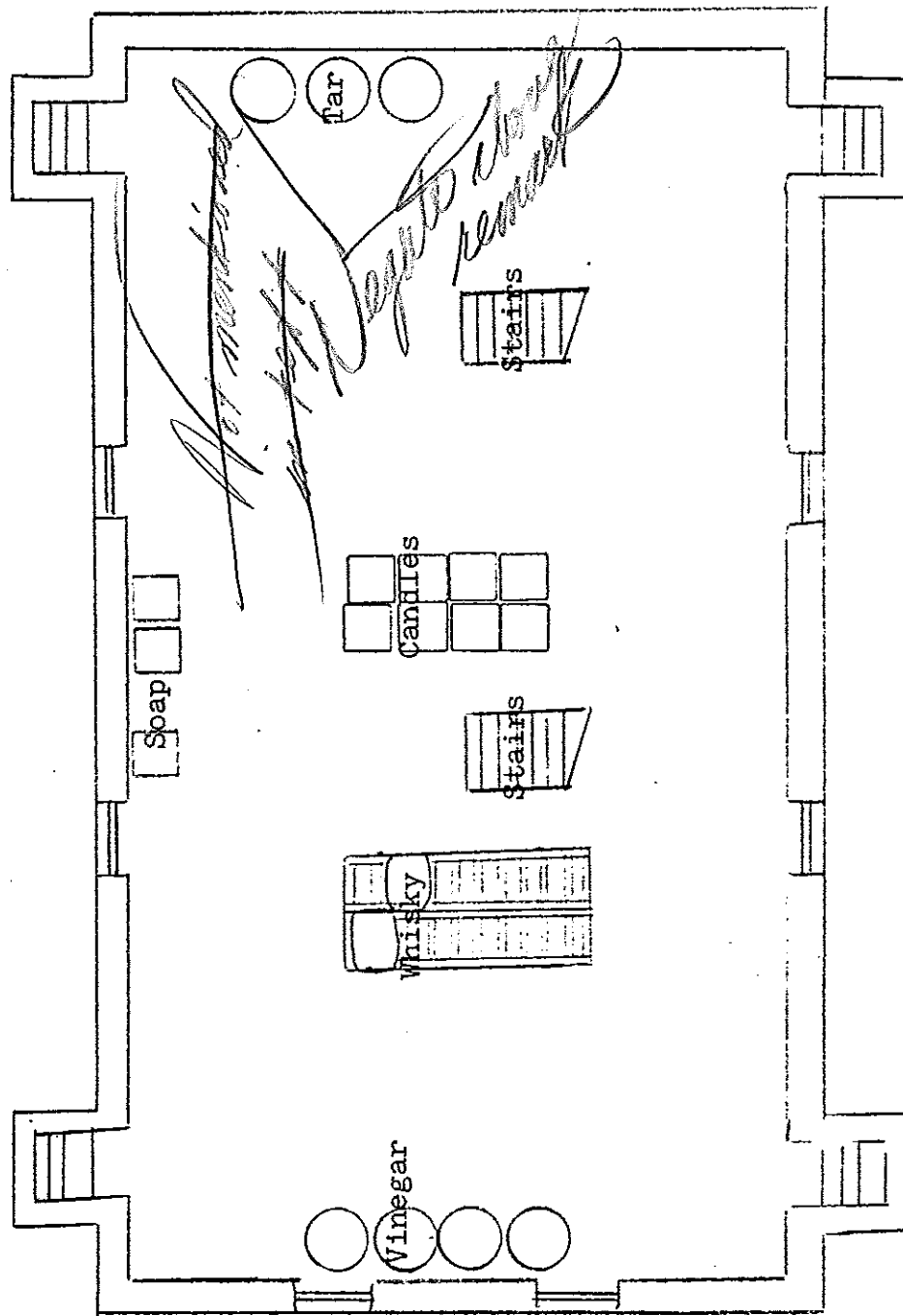


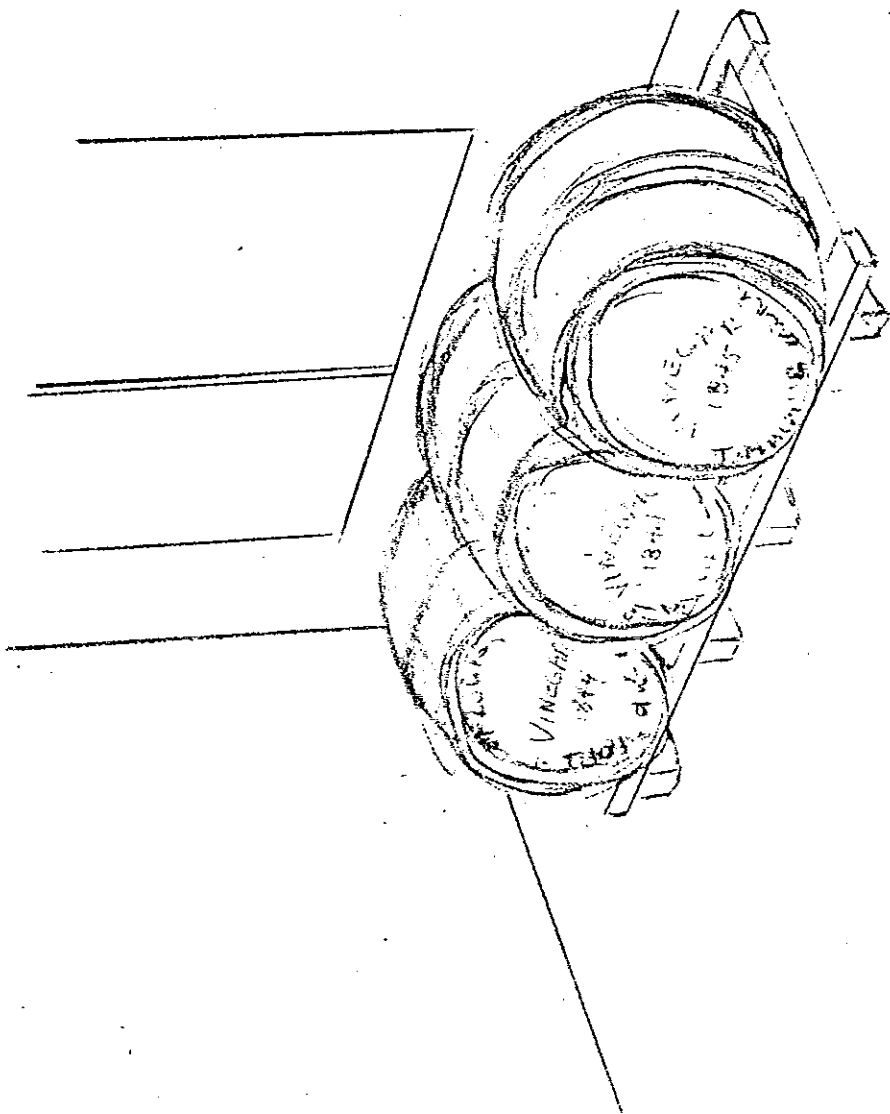


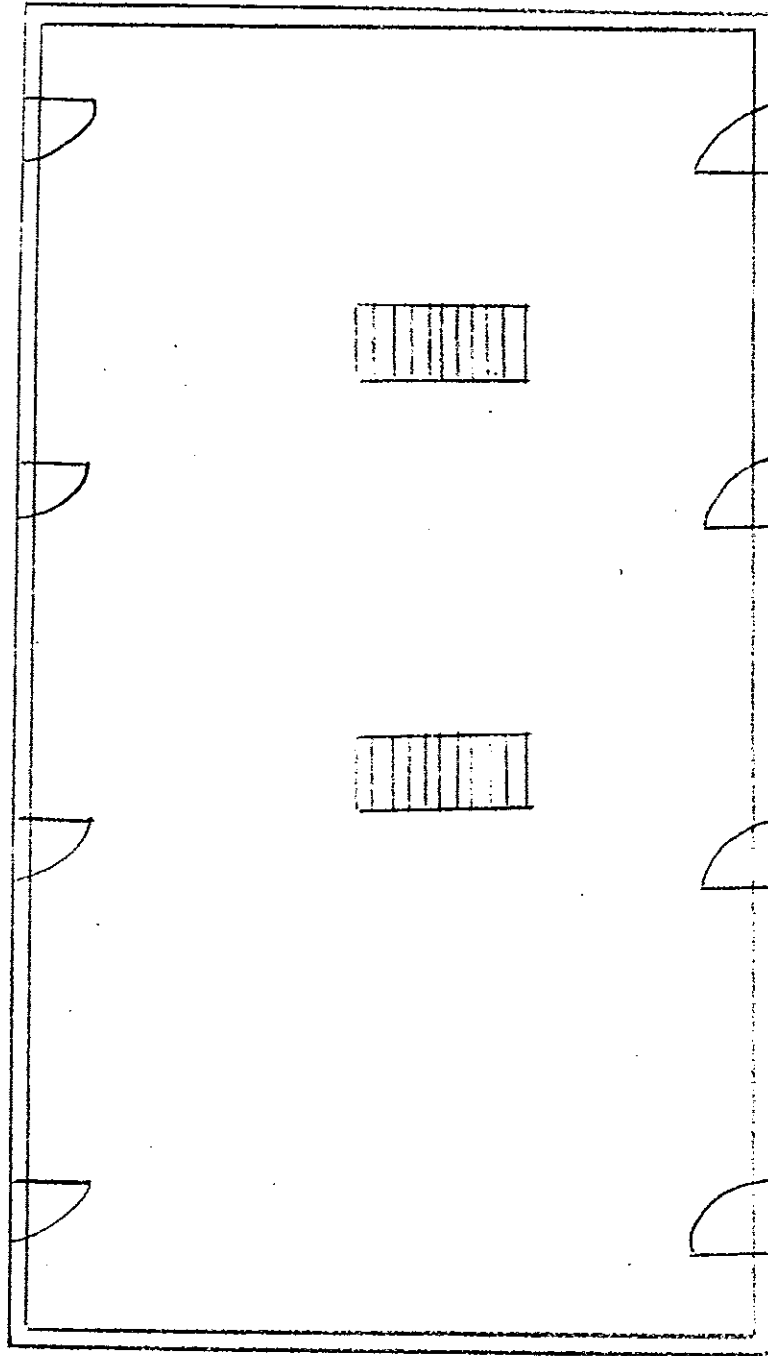












↑ N 1/8" = 1'0" THE LOFT

PART IV

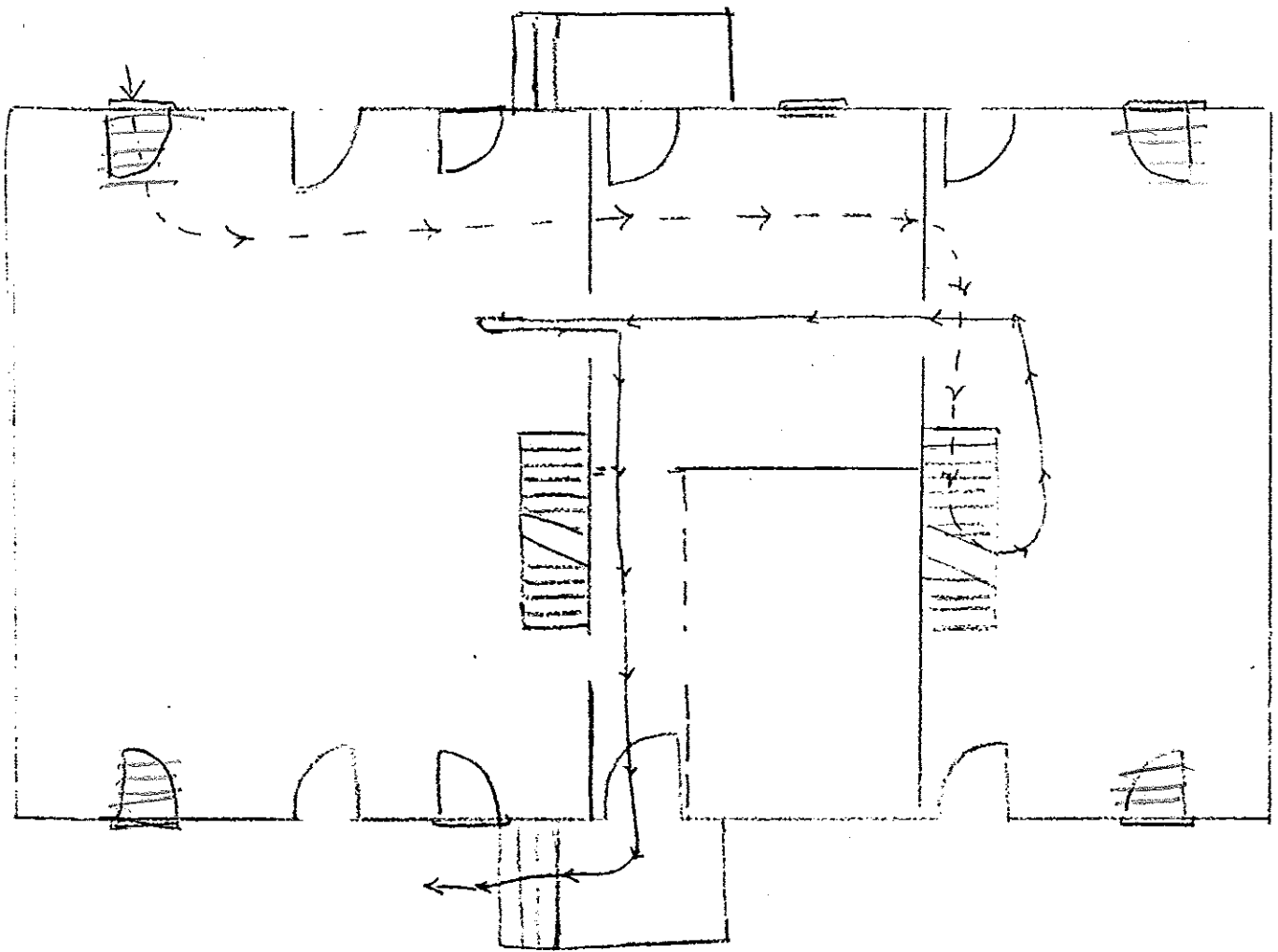
INSTALLATION, MAINTENANCE, AND PROTECTION

Quartermasters were unsung heroes of the Nineteenth Century, despite the fact that they were responsible for constructing the bastions of America's expanding borders from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. All too often generals are remembered and their staffs are not. In the Quartermaster Storehouse, guides have an opportunity to emphasize the importance of this hub of the construction program at Fort Scott and to explain the divisions of duties in the Army of the 1840's. Quite naturally, Capt. Thomas Swords should be credited, not only with his contribution to Fort Scott but also for his later successful career. The experience he gained on the Marmiton gave him recognition in the eyes of his superiors and served him well during the Mexican War and later during the Civil War. Recognition, however, must also be given to succeeding Assistant Quartermasters and Assistant Commissaries of Subsistence, two of whom died in conflicts of the Mexican War and one of whom may have died at Fort Scott.

Every attempt should be made to have the furnishings of all the areas within the Storehouse look as if they were in use.. The Quartermaster's office should look busy,

with papers in the pigeon-holes, plans on the table, and scrap paper in the wastepaper baskets (kegs). A few ink spots may stain the tops of both the clerk's desk and the table; the ends of one or more quills may have dried ink upon them. The storerooms should have enough in them to appear believable. One or two barrels will not do this, even if stores are being depleted. Where possible, original items should be used, such as laths, window sashes, mantels, etc. These are desirable because they point out the availability of walnut and oak in the 1840's and the difficulty today in obtaining these woods in the dimensions of yesterday. Small pieces of hardware, etc., however, should not be used unless protected by cases in the hallway. It seldom is successful to use display units in a furnished building; this probably is one of the few places it may work, primarily because the hallway is fully separated from the other rooms and the displays are not intrusive.

The proposed guide plan permits visitors to enter the Storehouse by one door and to exit by another without recrossing a room; this is important if several tours are in progress and converging on the same building. Protecting the Storehouse will be difficult unless the doors are locked and the building is open only to tours; however this creates a loss of "atmosphere." In the springs,



Suggested tour plan. The dotted lines indicate passage in the basement, and the solid lines are the routes upstairs.

summers and falls of the 1840's, the doors would have been open and the docks bustling with activity.

Only one room, the Quartermaster's Office, requires special protective measures, but since this is crossed by visitors, these should be taken. Items on the Quartermaster's and Clerk's desks and on the table are vulnerable to theft. If the building is open only on a tour basis, a watchful guide may be sufficient; however, these will have to be removed, if visitors are allowed to roam through the building at will. Kegs and barrels may be filled with sand to discourage their removal. The best deterrent to vandalism and theft on days the building is open to the public would be a guard or guide stationed inside.

To maintain the collection, it will be necessary to prevent dust from gathering on furnishings in the Quartermaster's Office. ^{No dust,} Some dust, especially with wagons arriving at and departing from the docks, would have appeared in the storerooms, but this should not be allowed to accumulate excessively or on items that would have frequent use, such as the platform scale. Periodically, the barrels and containers should be checked to make sure they are tight; bands have a way of becoming loose. The copies of notices, maps and plans in the office should be replaced

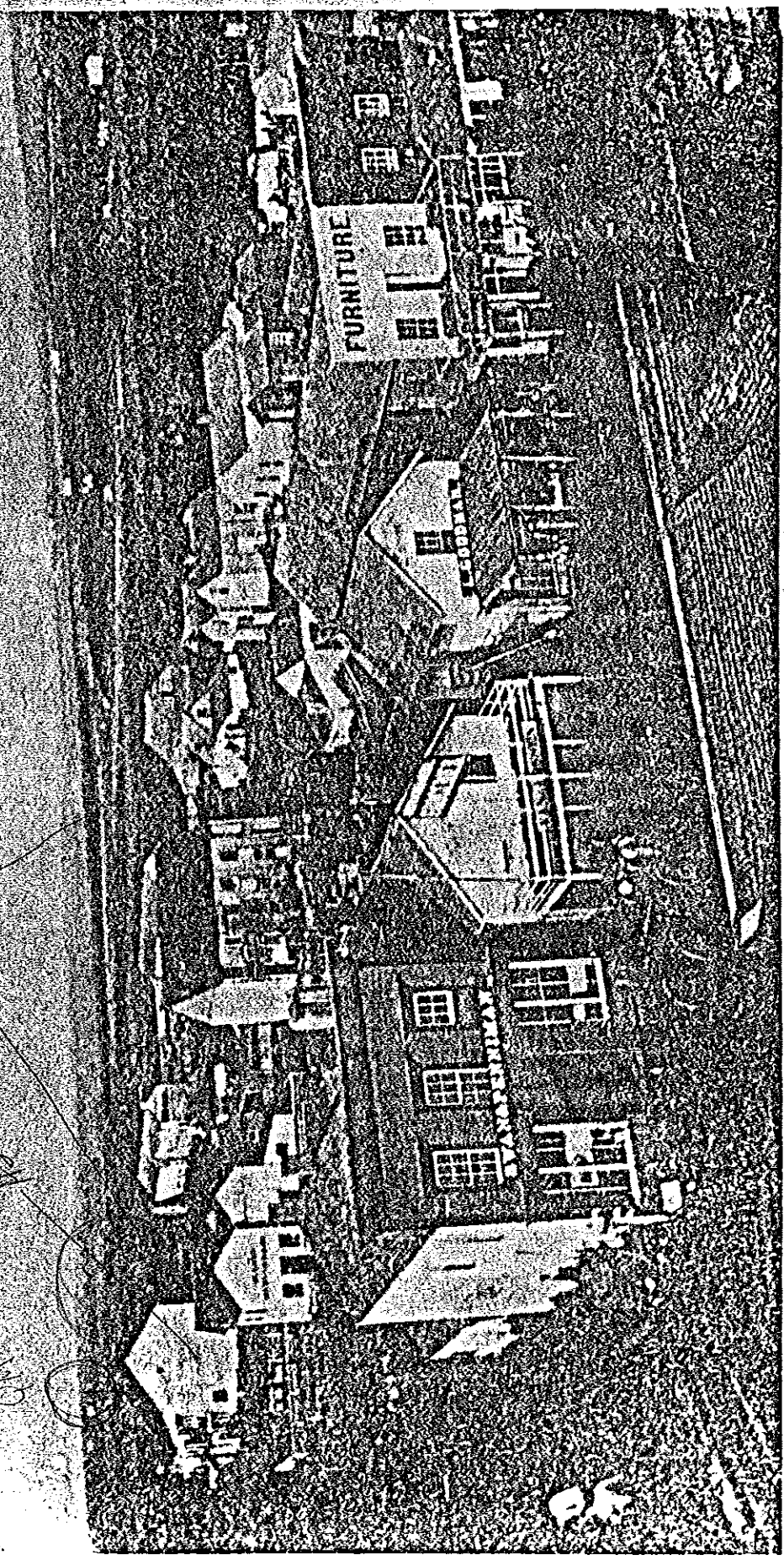
— whenever they become yellowed and dingy looking.

APPENDICES

"A"

Photograph of Fort Scott showing the Quarter-
master Storehouse converted into a house.

No
It illustrates
the compound
the storehouse
cannot be seen due to
the presence of H.S.-6



10-15-66

QW

"B"

Returns from Fort Scott.

Correspondence Relating to the Fort.

Receipt of Quarters Master's Stores Furnished
Capt. Thos. Swords. M. G. M. G. Fort & Co.

51. Fifty One S. Pushbills Corr. & Chair ✓
100. Fifty thousand. One hundred of pounds. Vails ✓
11. Twenty One S. Pushbills ✓
3. Three S. Pushbills ✓
11. Ten of pounds & Corbin } same metal
12. Twelve of Corbin ✓
100. Five hundred of Corbin ✓
12. Twelve of Corbin ✓
15. Five hundred of Five of pounds & Store of Paper ✓
9. Nine of Corbin ✓
2. Two of Corbin ✓
6. Six of Corbin ✓
11. Ten hundred of Five of pounds & Store of Paper ✓
12. Twelve of Corbin ✓
12. Twelve of Corbin ✓
20. Twenty of Corbin ✓
17. Fifty Seven of Corbin ✓
37. Four hundred of Thirty Seven of pounds & Store of Paper ✓
25. Twenty of Five of pounds & Store of Paper ✓
15. Fifteen of pounds & Store of Paper ✓
10. Ten of pounds & Store of Paper ✓
10. Ten of pounds & Store of Paper ✓
2. Two of Corbin ✓
2. Two of Corbin ✓
1. One of Corbin ✓

Quarters Master's Office
St. Louis, Mo. October 24, 1843.

Wm. M. M. M.
Major & Co.

List of Quarter Master's Stores expended and now on-^h in public service
 at Fort Scott under the direction of Capt. T. Howard, Capt. L. A. Lee
 Master, in the quarter ending on the 30th June 1864

No.	Articles	Application
1 lb.	Box	Used in the shop for public purposes
1 lb.	Box	Expenses building Post.
50 lbs	Bricks	Expenses building Post.
10 lbs	Charcoal	Used by carpenter, building Post.
23	Windows frames	Used for building Post.
11 boxes	Windows & caps	Used for laying building Post.
6 lbs	g line	Expenses building Post.
51 bushels	Flour	Used for pasturing, building Post.
56	Boxes frames	Used for chairs & building Post.
10	Articles	Used for shoes - building Post.
20 bushels	Flour	Expenses building Post.
5 lbs	Exchange	Used for printing, building Post.
11	Wool ticks	Used for shoes, building Post.
1300 lbs	Lint, wants	Expenses building Post.
1 lb	Wrought nails	Expenses building Post.
5 1/2 gals	Lard oil	Used for painting, building Post.
2	Windows frames	Used for windows, building Post.
36 pieces	Board paper	Expenses building Post.
1000 lbs	Cement	Expenses building Post.
30	Windows openings	Used for windows, building Post.

20 lbs	Cast. steel
20 lbs	German steel
11 lbs	Spring steel
59 lbs	Yacht fireproof iron
2 lbs	New team Post
3 Keps	White lead
137 lbs	Whiting
569 lbs	Bam. wood
4	Cargoes
6	Felling axes
3	Ram bolts
2	House. shovels
10	Paint brushes
6	House. rollers
3	Curry combs
20	Feller (saw teeth)
9	Grass hammers
7	W. cutters (saw teeth)
66 lbs	House. pick
1 sh. 2	Cramp. pick
66 lbs	Shovel
1 sh. 2	Household saw
12	Shovel
10 lbs	House. shoe nails
2 pounds	Box of spikes
3	House. saws

Dist- covered

11

Accepted

Colpoclaena

30 lbs 10/22

Order for Letters-Subduing &

1. Compass Draw

Worm out-in per bli. Advice.

1
J. A. Green: 1000

From our Public Service

J. B. Carr. News

How excellent public service.

160 House shares

Ep/Wardach Spitzberg Wassenals van Post. Huisen

4. *Secrets*

From our - see Public Service.

1/10/11

There are in fact three

2. How Pyrears

Monnaie de France

73 1/2 No. 100

Wm at Seco. Prill

1 Bilt Sec

Money for public wages.

I can testify that the several victims of Leicester. How many
 thousands of our countrymen have been mercilessly exterminated and how many
 in the face of the evidence at their trial. As indicated by the Magazine
 of the American Society to Secure Respectability.

J. W. F. 22. 22.

I have used your suggestion.

Mr. Graham

Capitulum superius et inferius

Received Fort Scott, 25th of May. 1846. of Major
MacKay. Quarter Master U.S. Army, the following articles
viz

25 ⁰⁰	Twenty five eighteen fiftieths. Bushells New Salt-
2	Two Barrels of Tar
126	One hundred & twenty six pounds of $1\frac{3}{4}$ in Manila Rope
2	Two 16 in Mill Saws
1	One 30 in Whip Saw
19	Nineteen Gallons Lard Oil
31 $\frac{1}{2}$	Thirty one & a fourth Yards Twine Bagging
355	Three hundred & fifty Horse Shoes
600	Six hundred Pounds 8 th and 10 th Cut Nails
10	Ten Pounds of Blue
25	Twenty five pounds of New Lead
30	Thirty Pounds of White Chalk
105	One hundred & eight Tiles assorted
15,000	Fifteen thousand Cut Brails
2	Two Sets Match Planes
12	Twelve Felling Axes
2	Two Boxes Tin
260	Two hundred & six Pounds Sheet Lead
115	One hundred Pounds Horse shoe Nails
7	Seven Reams Writing Paper
$\frac{1}{2}$	Half Ream Colo Post "
1	One Ream Envelopes "
300	Three hundred Shells

sheet lead
not paper

change in of the
it is a set of
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, October 21, 1842.

Sir:

I am directed by the General-in-Chief to in-
form you, that a company of Infantry has been ordered
to reinforce the garrison of Fort Scott, (the new post
on the Marmaton,) which will now consist of two Com-
panies of Dragoons, and one of Infantry. For this latter,
additional quarters will be required, and it is the desire
of the General that the necessary orders for their erection
be given.

I am Sir,

Very respectfully,
Your Obedt. Servt.

L. Thomas
Act. Adj. Gen.

To
Major Genl. T. S. Jesup,
Quartermaster General,
Washington,

(Copy)

Fort Scott, Mo.
July 30th 1844.

Captain,

I have received your report of
to-day's state of the state of the company
quarters and of the Saw Mill and am
compelled to direct you to employ H. Winter-
ers to finish those quarters and to con-
-tinue in employ the Mill Wight now
at the mill as his discharge would
have the effect to render the Saw Mill
wholly useless to this Post.

I am, with great respect
(Your obt. Servant
(Signed) Wm. M. Graham
Capt. & Lieut. B. Major
Commanding.

Capt. Thomas Surges,

Asst. Dir. Forest U. S. A.

Fort Scott, Mo.

I certify that the above
is a true copy.

Thos. J. J. J.
A. D. M.

Copy.

Fort Scott, Mo.

September 7. 1844.

Sir,

I have the honor to report, that it will take the U.S. mill here two seasons to saw the lumber to finish the buildings for this Post. The mill runs from the 1st January till June or July, when the stream dries up. Next winter and Spring it is expected to get out planks &c to build the remaining three blocks of Officers quarters, which can be put up during 1845, if proper mechanics are enlisted or sent from other companies for that purpose. The winter and Spring following, or by June 1846, the lumber for the Guard House, fourth block of soldiers quarters if another company is added to the post, the second block of Dragon stables, and the plank for permanent floors to the company quarters of (C) and (D) companies 4th Infy. and the Hospital, can be cut by the mill, and those buildings completed during or by the winter of 1846 & 1847, but not I think before.

There is one block of Officers quarters at present occupied by Captains Swords and Terrett, completed, except the floors to the front and rear Piazzas.

One other block of Officers quarters for a Captain and two Lieutenants or two Captains, covered in, and will be completed in November or December, certainly before Christmas. The

Hospital (occupied since October 1843) completed except permanent floors and floors to the Piazas, surrounding the building. The three blocks for company quarters occupied by company (A) Dragoons since May 1844, (D) company since middle of July 1844, and (C) company since 3^d of September 1844, completed except the floor for company A. Piazas, and permanent floors for (C) and (D) companies 4th Infy. and floors to the Piazas. One Dragoon stable to hold eight horses occupied by (A.) Company, 1st Dragoons, since November 1843, will be finished in a week after the company returns, except plank floor which will be left until the other buildings are completed.

The Quarter Master General caused all the citizen mechanics employed at the Post to be discharged the middle of July last, and as there are but a few at the post, and no plasterers or Bricklayers and but one Stone Mason, I would request that application be made to the General-in-Chief, to have fifteen Mechanics selected during the winter from the recruits in New York, or New York and Newport, and sent to work on the buildings at this post. If the companies now here leave they can be transferred to those that relieve them. Two Bricklayers, Two Plasterers, Two painters and Glaziers, Two stone cutters and seven carpenters, will be required to finish the buildings, as we are not allowed to

here citizens.

I am,

with great respects,

Yr. obt. Servt.

(Signed) William M. Graham,

Capt. 4th Inf. & Fort. Major
Comd'g.

Lieut. H. S. Turner.

A. A. adjt. Genl. U.S.A.

3rd Mob: Dept. St Louis Mo.

There is also a Quarter Masters' and commissary
of subsistence storehouse finished, and occupied since June
1843, and a brick Magazine completed except a tin roof
and the laying of the floor, which will be done in about three
weeks or sooner.

(Signed) William M. Graham

Capt. 4th Inf. & Fort. Major.

Left Quarter Master's office,
Fort Scott, October 1st 1848.

Sir,

In compliance with the instructions contained in the circular from your office of the 26th July last, I have the honor to report the following as the progress of the new works now in course of execution at this Post since the 1st October 1848.

I. The Block of Officers' quarters, reported in an unfinished condition on the 1st Oct. last, has been completed, with the exception of the floors of the porches. One other Block of Officers' quarters is now nearly ready for plastering, and will be finished with the exception of the porches in about 2 months, and the frame of the fourth Block of Officers' quarters is up and ready for covering in as soon as we shall get lumber.

II. The frame of the Com^d Officers' quarters is got out and ready for raising.

III. The frame of a building 32 x 57 feet for Com^d Officers' Office, Ordnance Store room and Gun-house has been put up - and the magazine finished.

There still remains to complete the work according to the original plan -

I. A set of quarters for Com^d Officer, the frame of which is now ready for raising.

II. A Block of Officers' quarters the frame of which

is now ready for coming in, besides the blocks which will be finished this season.

III. The building comprising Com^d Officers' Office & the frame of which is now up -

IV. A Stable for Dr. Mui's Dept. or for an additional company of Dragoons.

V. A Guard house.

VI. Permanent floors for the hospital and soldiers quarters -

Having met with great delay in consequence of the want of an adequate supply of lumber, and owing to the absence of the Dragoons on the plain during the summer, and the very great prevalence of sickness at the Post - during the past month, we have not been enabled to make as great progress as could otherwise have been expected -

A detailed Statement of the expenses incurred since 1st Oct '84, together with an Estimate of the amount required to complete the work is herewith -

With great respect,

I am, Sir,

Yours Mo. Oth. Servt.

Wm. Furber.

C. S. M.

Col Henry Stanton

Capt. Martin W. Paul.

A. S. Army.

Depy Qmtr's Office
St Louis Mo. 27 Octob. 1846

fr

Mr Wallace who is left in charge of the Cr.
Matters Dep^t of Fort Scott reports to me that he will
not be able to go on with the work upon the Quarters
being erected at that post, unless he be authorized to
employ some twelve or fourteen mechanics.

As Major ^{Sword} is in direct correspondence with the Dep^t
in every thing relating to the works going on at that post
and has left it without handing over his instructions to
Mr Wallace, I am unable to advise him, and beg
leave to refer the case to you.

Mr Wallace states that sh^d. it be thought necessary for
the present, to suspend the work; Considerable hired
labour ~~is~~ ^{still required} in order to preserve that which
has already been accomplished.

I am fir with great respect

Yours very Humb. Servant

Wm. M. Mackay

Adj. Qmtr.

Colonel Army, Stanton
Adj. Qmtr.
Washington
D.C.

Quartermaster Office.

New York. Sept 13th 1862.

Genl.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 11th inst. asking information in regard to the Quartermaster and Stables at Fort Satter and here to state that when I left there in the beginning of the War in '46 - Quartermaster were nearly finished for 2 companies of Infantry and Quartermaster and Stables for one company of Dragoons -

Capt Beaubien, who was in command there until after the War, is now in Philadelphia, - and I have written to him to give you such definite information, as I ~~now~~ have known since that should be well created after I left -

Very Respectfully

Your Most obedt. Servt.

Wm. J. Farnes.

D. D. D.

Genl. T. H. S. Joseph

Quartermaster Genl.

W. J. Farnes.

Philadelphia Pa. Sept. 14. '52

General:

I received this morning the enclosed communication from Lieut. Surra, Jr. Major and agreeably to his request, I have the honor to state that at the time I left Fort Scott in the fall of 1848 there were quarters at that Post for two companies of Infantry and one company of Cavalry with stabling for about eighty horses. The foundation has been laid and the commencement made for another stable intended for the animals of the Quartermaster's Department - but I do not know if the building was ever finished - if it was, it would stable I believe about sixty horses more.

The company quarters were built to accommodate fifty men. but I suppose rooms might be found in each set of quarters for sixty or seventy men. There are also sleeping quarters for the officers of three companies.

Very respectfully

Yrs. obedt. servt.

S. Burbank

Capt. 13. Regt.

Br. Major Gen. T. S. Lewis

Quartermaster General

U. S. Arm.

"C"

Invoices from Other Military Posts in the 1840's.

INVOICES

Steamer, "Henry Bay" - May 24, 1845.

Item	Container
Pork	barrels*
Flour	" *
Beans	"
Sugar	"
Coffee	"
Salt	sacks
Soap	boxes
Candles	"
Ordinance stores	"
Corn	sacks*
Wrot (sic) nails	keg
Horseshoe nails	"
Harness	bundles
Horse collars	"
6 Ponton waggons	
Vermilion	box
Knives	"
Tobacco	"
Lead	bundles
Powder	keg
Indian blankets	box

Steamer, "Tone" - April 24, 1845.

Flour	barrels*
Salt	"
Twill bagging	small bales
Wagon covers	bundles (of 2 or 3 each)
Horse collars	" (of 7 each)
Spades	" (of 9 each)
Shovels	" (of 12 each)
Axes	boxes (of 12 each)
Horseshoe nails	keg
Sweet oil	tin can
Tanners oil	barrels
Castile soap	boxes

Commissary Stores received at Fort Des Moines, June, 1844.

Coffee	barrels
Sugar	"
Vinegar	"
Soap	boxes

* 100 pounds per container.

(Invoices, continued)

Candles	boxes
Salt	barrels
Whiskey	"

QMD Stores delivered by Manning & Church, Fort Desmoines,
May-June, 1844.

Stationary	bundles
Horseshoes	barrels
Harness, etc.	bundles
Rope	coils
Horse collars	bundles
Shovels	bundles
Hay forks	
Stable forks	
Spades	
Gimblets	bundles
Iron	bars
Iron	bundles
Nails & spikes	keg
6 round files & 8 # glue)	
24 hand saws)	
6 cross cut saw files)	1 box
12 flat files)	

"D"

Notice of Hay Bids and Bids Received.

Hay

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office till
Saturday, the 3rd day of July next for furnishing at Fort Scott

225 tons Prairie Hay

The whole to be cut previous to the 1st of September, and deli-
vered during the present season at such points at or near
Fort Scott as may be designated by the A. A. I. M.

The Hay to be merchantable, well cured, well sta-
bed, & thoroughly salted with salt furnished by the United
States - The ton to consist of two thousand pounds -

The A. A. I. M. reserves the right to increase, or
diminish, the quantity to be delivered, one half after entering
into contract -

A. A. I. M. Office

Fort Scott Mo. June 19th 1849

Copy

A. M. W. W.

Per - Capt. W. W.

a a g m

Fort Scott Mo

To the A A Agr Master
Sir I propose to furnish
the amount of prairie Hay
at Fort Scott in accordance
to your advertisement for the
price and sum of \$3 40 cts per ton

Securities

A. G. Hale
Wm. K. Miller
H. D. Wilson

Abstract of bids received July 20th 1847, for furnishing fifty tons of
 Hay, at Laurel Hill, one and a half miles west of Fort Scott, Mo.

Bidders Names	Residence	Rates		Remarks
		Dollars	Cents	
B. G. Moore	Bates County, Mo.	3	49 1/2	
W. D. McSpadden	Bates County, Mo.	5	98 1/4	
A. G. Hale	Fort Scott, Mo.	3	47	
John E. Kline	Fort Scott, Mo.	2	60	Entered into contract
J. Maynor	Bates County, Mo.	3	90	

I certify that the above abstract is correct

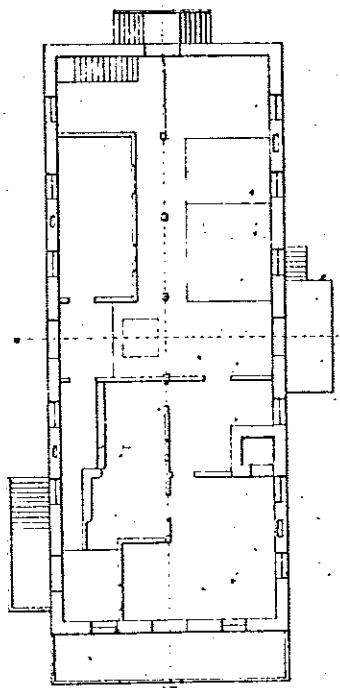
Geo. W. Wallace
 1st Lieut 1st Arty
 C. A. Quartermaster

Fort Scott Mo.

July 20th 1847-

"E"

Army Plans for Quartermaster and Commissary
Storehouses.

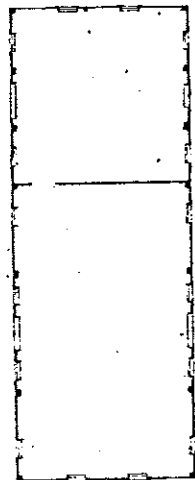


PLAN OF MAIN FLOOR.

Q. M. WAREHOUSE
and
OFFICES.

A.

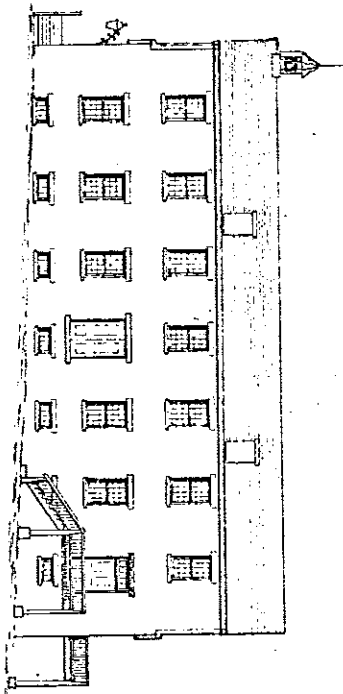
A. A. Allen
Architect



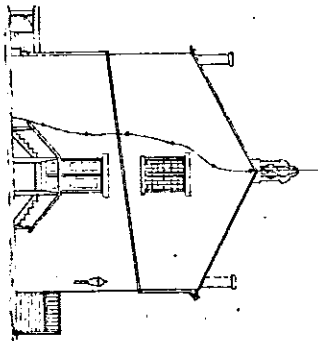
PLAN.

CARPENTER-SHOP.

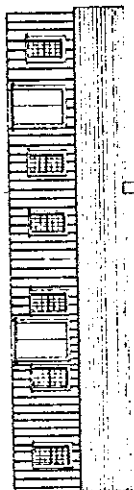
G.



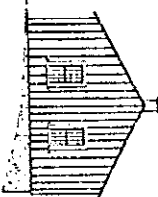
FRONT ELEVATION.



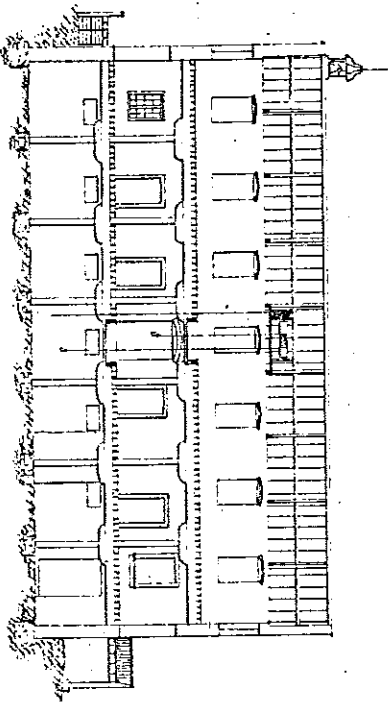
END ELEVATION.



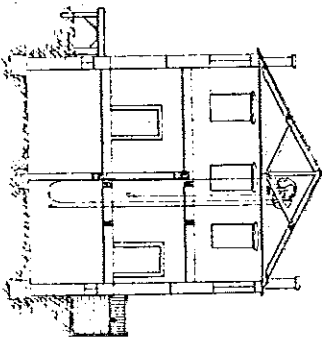
FRONT ELEVATION.



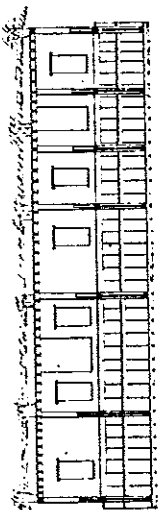
END ELEVATION.



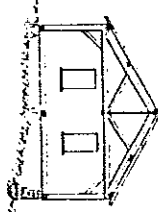
SECTION ON A. B.



SECTION ON C. D.

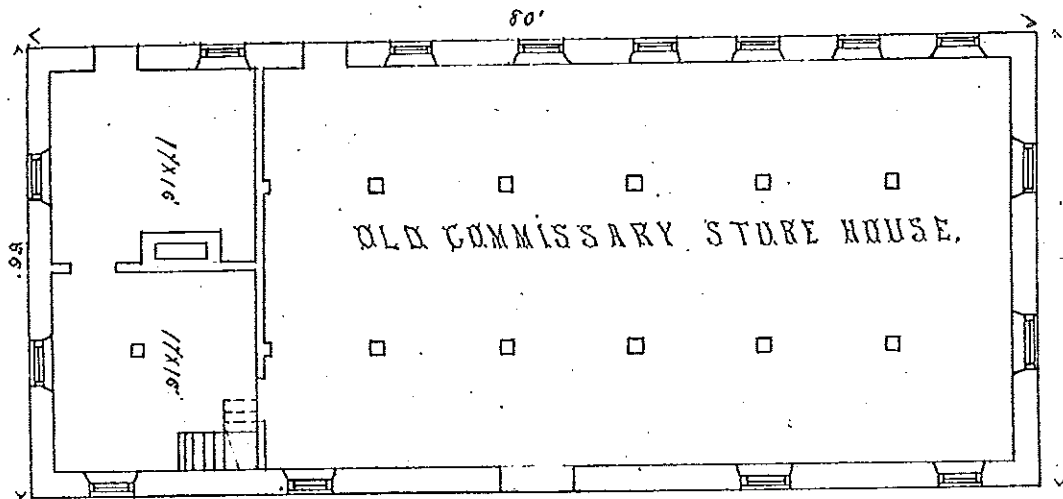


LONGITUDINAL SECTION.

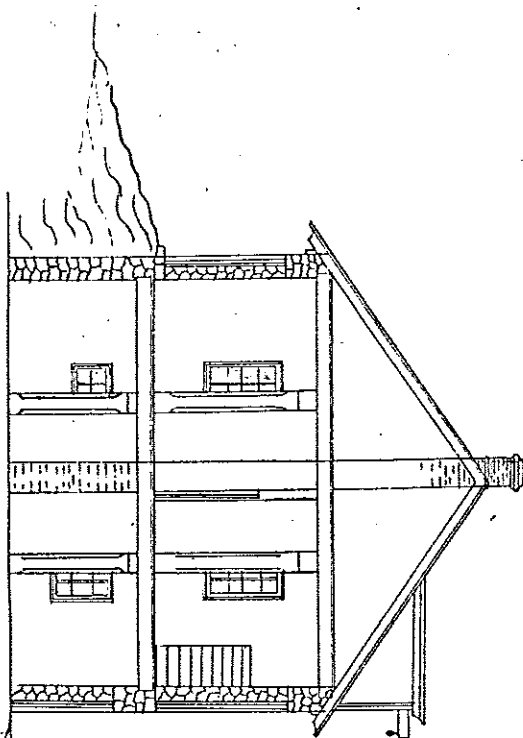


CROSS SECTION.

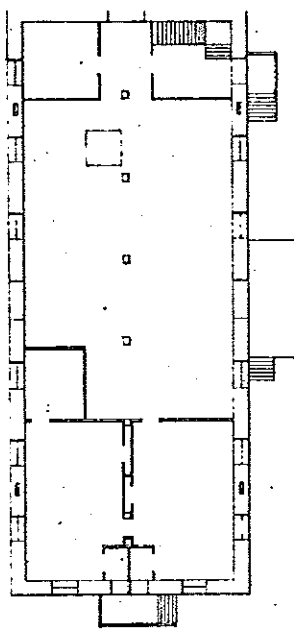
Scale 20 Feet to Inch.



CROSS SECTION.



Notes: The above dimensions are for the main hall. The smaller room at the left end is 17' x 16'. The overall width of the building is 86 feet. The building is located at the corner of the main hall.



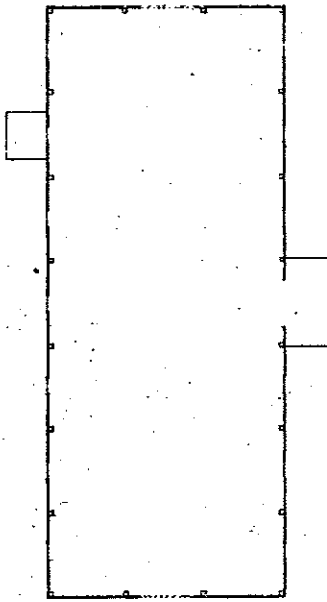
PLAN OF MAIN FLOOR.

COMMISSARY WAREHOUSE.

D.

Scale 20 Feet per Inch.

See plan for details

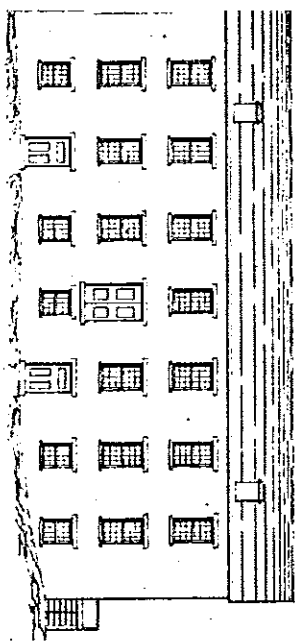


PLAN OF MAIN FLOOR.

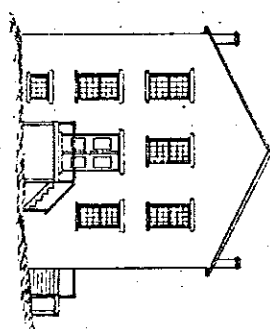
COMMISSARY WAREHOUSE.

E.

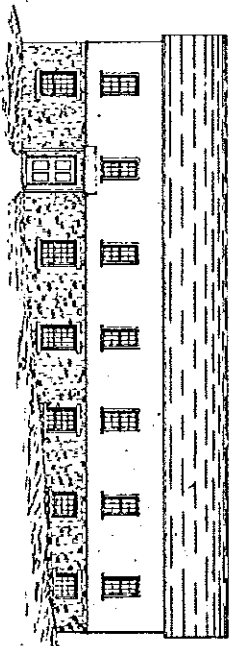
Scale 20 Feet per Inch.



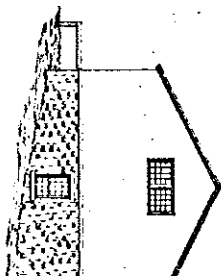
FRONT ELEVATION.



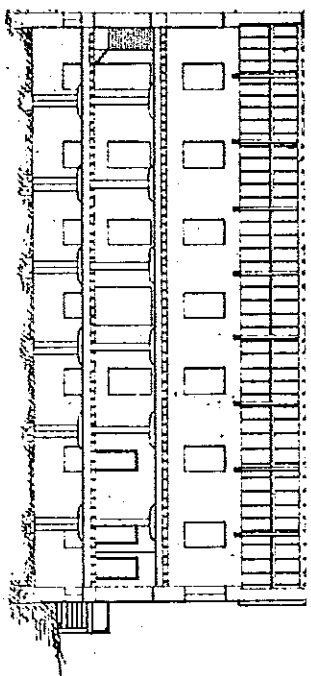
END ELEVATION.



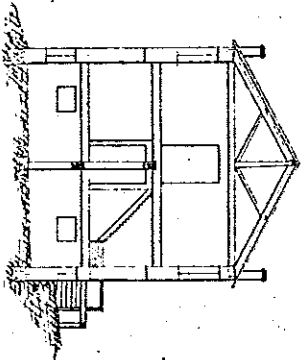
FRONT ELEVATION.



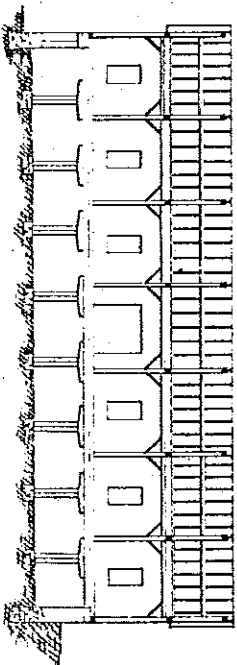
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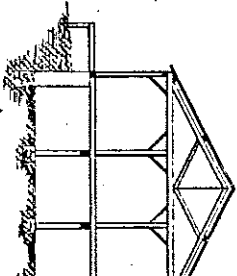
LONGITUDINAL SECTION.



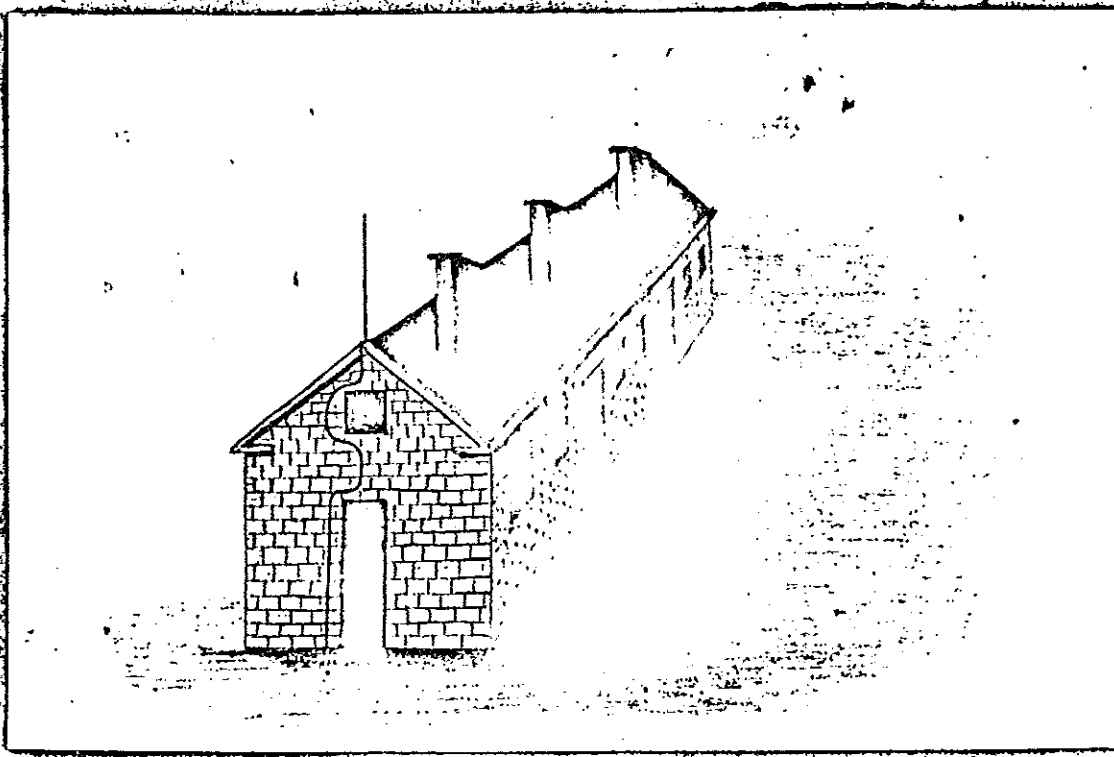
CROSS SECTION.



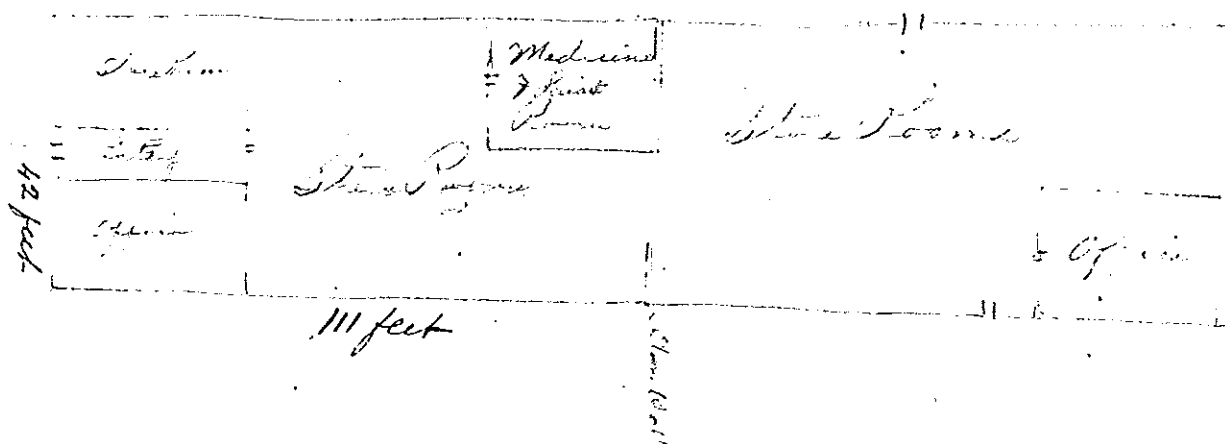
LONGITUDINAL SECTION.



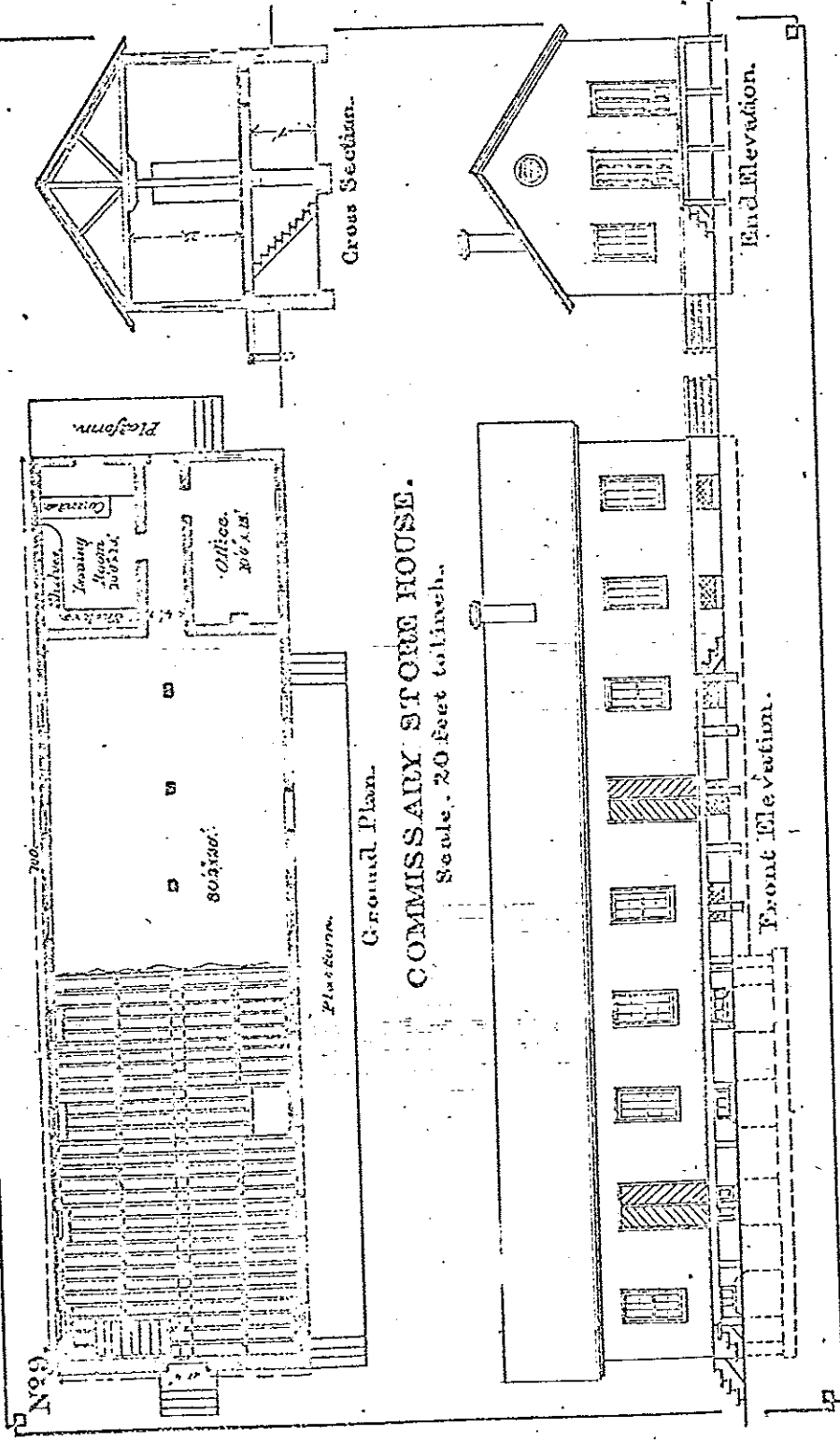
CROSS SECTION.



Quartermaster and Commissary Bldg.



Ground Plan.



Cross Section.

Ground Plan.

COMMISSARY STORE HOUSE.

Scale, 20 feet to inch.

End Elevation.

Front Elevation.